Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1826. No. 1893.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 14th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOM,
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
MR. JOHN SCOTT,
DECEASED,

CONSISTING of Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watch, Chesnut Saddle Horse, Single Poled Tent, Palanquin, &c.

Meadows Street, 13th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
FINE LANCASHIRE
H A M S,
PRICE PER POUND Rs. 0-3-0,
JUST IMPORTED PER MORO CASTLE
FROM LIVERPOOL.

Meadows Street, 13th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN ELEGANT,
GRAND PIANOFORTE,
In Excellent tone, and well worth the notice of any Lady wanting one.
PRICE RS. 650.

Meadows Street, 13th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF THE
BURMESE EMPIRE,
COMPILED at the office of the SURVEYOR GENERAL of INDIA and published at the ASIATIC LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS CALCUTTA. It is in Portable Cases on Drawing paper Size, 3 by 6 feet.

PRICE RS. 25.

Meadows Street, 13th Sept. 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 16th Inst.

An Invoice of Piece Goods, Long Cloth and Cambric &c. &c.

Two Pipes of Madeira Wine, and about two Pipes of the same Wine in Bottles and other Stores.

The Property of the Mess of H. M. 47th Regt.

Bombay, 13th September 1826.

TYPES AND PRESSES &c.

OF THE LATE
Bombay Chronicle Office,

TO be Sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, the whole of the above, if not previouly disposed of.

The articles will be put up in the Gross, or in such lots, as may suit the convenience of Purchasers. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

The Articles may be seen on Application to Messrs. KEMPT AND Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1826.

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAILL AND CO. of London for Sums not less than £500 Str. at 1*s.* | 10*d.* at 6 month's Sight.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1826.

Loch Fyne Herrings,

AND REAL
HIGHLAND WHISKY
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE Received for Sale, a small quantity of the above Articles, just landed from the Crown; which they will dispose of, for ready money, at Rupees 30 per dozen for the Whisky, and Rs. 8 per Ferkin for the Herrings.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE FAST SAILING BARQUE

ATALANTA.
Wm. Johnston,
COMMANDER,
BURTHEN PER REGISTER, 342 TONS,

WILL be dispatched on or before the 10th Oct. and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on board or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1826.

For Freight & Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL
THE FINE NEW SHIP,

MORRO CASTLE,
J. B. Smith,
COMMANDER.
BURTHEN 363 TONS A 1.

COPPERED and Copper fastened, sails fast, has very Superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched for Liverpool towards the end of this month.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1826.

Freight or Passage

TO CALCUTTA
THE

BERWICK,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,
John M. Eitbeck,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Calcutta, direct, on the 1ST PROXIMO.

For Freight or Passage, Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1826.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th September 1826.

To the Editor of the Gazette

SIR,

I did not intend trespassing again upon the attention of the public in continuing the subject of the liberty of the press, but as the Courier's system of explanation is calculated to mislead those who see not the machinary behind the scenes, it is necessary to say a few words in taking leave for the present,—I feel some regret at our approaching separation; I should like to detain him a little longer on the voyage; he set out with flattering expections to his friends and I hope they are not disappointed at his exertions; he wishes however to put into port, and it would therefore be unkind in me to keep him at sea, but as explanation is my object divested of argument let me proceed--- It is true that I have cast away the mantle of suspicion which hung so ungracefully from the Editors shoulders, though I have not removed it from the persons of the Proprietors, but let him not hazard a triumph upon my single voice, let him be sure that the Public will take his own simple declaration with the same facility as I have done; If he is confident he is acquitted in that quarter, then let him revel with the produce of some delicious vintage and let his friend Jerry Blossom be at the expence of the dinner, and pay for the reel;"—again I admit there were perils in publishing Law Reports, but then there are two kinds of perils, the one in twisting these reports to serve the purposes of party, and the other in not twisting them at all: The one is the peril of the law, the other the peril of the proprietors—can you inform me Sir why the late Editor of the Courier applied for a passport and took leave of absence from so perilous an office? did he receive a gentle hint of the proprietors high displeasure, or was it for any treasonable offence with which the public were not made acquainted;" again, the Courier speaks of its reluctance to publish isolated portions of proceedings, this tends to mislead the public, and to lead to an inference that half a story was required to be told: every fable in Esop is isolated; the one does not depend upon the other, each is separate and complete in itself; is there therefore any objection to peruse one fable if good, because the rest cannot be had? Yes says the Courier I must prohibit your feasting upon one, unless you swallow the whole book; this is a liberal kind of landlord, we are not allowed a gluss of restorative unless we finish the puncheon—I have written more than I intended and must hasten to a conclusion—again the Courier very generously abstains from disturbing my serenity; I cannot do less than permit him to enjoy to excess that happy kind of consolation which borders on a new system of philosophy; if it is capable of supporting us under afflictions and making us contented with ourselves it is all we require upon this dreary pilgrimage; it is this—the Courier has denied and still denies the delinquency with which I certainly did not directly charge him—that denial has been quite satisfactory to me—I required no proof, no evidence of any kind—the word of an honorable man is more satisfactory than loads of evidence, but the Editor will not stop here, he will steal another march and in beating about the bush he at last becomes entangled in the brambles; mind his words "but if I am a delinquent, those who "acted as I did must be delinquents also, "and so far the Bombay Papers as regards "the question of not publishing the Proceed-"ings of the Supreme Court must stand or "fall together" Now what does this amount to? what is the inevitable conclusion? is it not some thing like this? "at all events if I am a rogue we are all rogues together"---farewell, I must now let the sparrows alone as I perceive some black-birds on the wing.

LUDAWHISKY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

The discussions on the Military Fund will I trust rouse the dormant spirits of those who do know, and inform the minds of those who do not know, the original intentions and the present defects of the system on which it is founded. In the latter pridicament stand or lately stood, a large majority of the subscribers. It was not till after the late changes that took place in its constitution that any attention was bestowed in general in voting for the propositions submitted by the directors. It seemed to pass current that they fully understood, and understanding most conscientiously proposed nothing, but what was for the benefit of the whole body of subcribers. The changes, however, made by that army of propositions—of which the removal of restrictions was one, and the maximum and minimum another—being passed, broke the spell, and men began to consider what was next likely to ensue.—I cannot give you the date, because there being no published statement of the Fund as it now exists—excepting in detached papers—which to me are inaccessible I am in similar ignorance to the majority of those whose monthly sum is deducted from his pay for it.—But the state is unnecessary.

One of the writers on the subject proposes—and if I mistake not repeats his proposition, that an addition be made to each members subscription. The reason of this is founded on increased pay, since the institution of the Fund.—Let us examine Mr. Editor, the amount of increase. It is an allowance for house rent. —The Field allowance to one third of the army has been withdrawn,—to the few in Field stations reduced—but an allowance has lately been granted—to a Lieut. for instance in garrison of Rs. 28 per month additional; viz. Rs. 30 for house rent, & a deduction of Rs. 2 from the former rent allowance.—This Mr. Editor is to that class the whole increase, and judge you and all men, whether the diminution be not the greater item of the two.

The loss of property on leaving stations, for we are made of flesh & blood, and not of stone or iron, and therefore must have houses, was such as imperiously called for some equivalent —for many were plunged into debt, and it was no uncommon thing for the accumulated savings of years, to be invested in the mud walls and grass thatches of a house, a mere *but* and a *ben*: without a closet between, that but a year afterwards was left tenantless and soon fell rotting to the ground. The Rs. 30 to that rank, and a corresponding sum to others, I always understood was intended to remedy in some measure that great evil, and not for the purpose of accumulating annuities to those who might or might not as the case happened, require them.

No Mr. Editor, we cannot afford one single rupee more to the Fund than we now give to it.—Let the subscribers stand firm—let them not be cajolled out of their money hardly earned. Let them resist it steadily—and perseveringly.

I never could see the propriety, or the justice, of the great difference allowed to the widows of different ranks.—Few Ensigns are married, and few are likely to become so. But there are many Lieutenants—and I would ask if a Lady—the widow of one of that rank, can live on £125 per annum,—where is the cause that the immense sum of £400 and upwards is to be given to a Lady, the widow of a Lieut. Col. Commandant. I connot see it; they both are Ladies,—and why they should be so subjected to the rules that guide their commissioned Husbands—I have never heard a good reason alleged.

A charitable Fund bears in its name, the relief of distress. It would therefore be enough that such a fund should enable its claimants to raise themselves above want, at most to a comfortable subsistence. But the latter sum is higher than the average of the stipends of clergymen in the best paid counties of Scotland.—And surely is too much to claim from such a fund as ours.

Consider the provisions made for the widows of that excellent body of men,—Aye, see what they are, and compare them with ours.

The Apothecaries, of the Apothecary Surgeons in England, are a very respectable body of men. In a proposed Fund of theirs for the relief and maintenance of their widows. —I think (but I quote from memory,) £60 to £80, or £80 to £100 per annum was proposed—and that as a great boon.—Let us not despise instruction get it when we may.—Let us consider what other institutions have done, and then conjecture what ours may do.

To propose a similar sum to all widows however abstractedly just, would—I suspect the fate of other too just propositions.—A wise lawgiver proposes laws which will be obeyed---not those which are perfect. Then let there be a difference—but diminish its amount.

I would put the following Queries to the subscribers.

1st. Would the Fund admit of £250 per annum as the highest rate of annuity—to be given to those whose husbands had reached their Lt. Colonelcy—£200, to the widows of those above the rank of Lieutnant, and £150 to those of Subalterns—in all cases subject to the deduction of Lord Clive's Fund.—And subject to the restrictions on the possession of Independent property?

2d. Would it not be a matter of mere justice to remove the maximums and minimums—provided the circumstances of the Fund could bear it on the above scale—or should not such a scale be, in justice, adopted, as would exclude its necessity?

3d. Should it not be deemed proper to reduce the annuities so far as to meet the calculat-

ed income,—would it not be proper that a married man should subscribe e'en equal sum for his wife as for himself—seeing she is the more likely to become the claimant—and that to an amount vastly greater, than he ever could,—and should not a donation or subscription—calculated on the probable benefit, be made for every child.—It may be that this would be stigmatized as a tax on the married state. But for whose benefit is it proposed. Surely for theirs alone,—who enjoy that state.

Away with the maximum and minimum—resume the restrictions on property,—*but as a matter of justice let the restrictions be on equal amount of property to all—And then let the married men settle the point for themselves, of a smaller annuity, with the present subscriptions, or - - equalize the latter to the former.*

A rupee is worth intrinsically 2 | 1 *and nearly* ½*d.*—a Lieutenant pays per month thirteen shillings and sixpence to the Fund.—WE BATCHELORS PAY ENOUGH,—for all the benefits we now are entitled to receive.—When we marry, let us then pay for what he may then expect.

4th. Should there not be a given proportion of Batchelors in the Directory,—to ensure their interests being attended to?

From whence?—There are always troops in Bombay.—They might be chosen at pleasure from them and from those more permanently stationed there. At the departure of one regiment, the deficiency would always be made up from the succeeding. And though they would enter on their office, knowing but little of its duties, they would depart conversant with them; and this would be a mighty advantage. In the general spread of knowledge hereby effected, the Fund would have the best pledge of its security and confidence.

One question more and I have done:

The Court of Directors granted a small addition to the pay while in England, of subalterns on leave,—the Fund formerly made up their pay to a certain amount—Query.—Does the Fund grant the same sum now to that class as formerly, or only make up the amount equal to what it then did?—If the latter.—The Court have been frustrated in their humane intentions & in place of allowing their servants an additional iota to their former pittance,—have been assisting the Fund—by the full amount of difference.

S.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon's. at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta. 30 Days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras..31 ... Days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

The only arrival since our last has been the Ship Berwick Cap. Elbeck, from the Persian Gulph. The departures are as follows.

Ship King George the Fourth, P. Butler Commander to Calcutta, Brig Columbine, (Free Trader) James Tuit, Commander to the Cape of Good Hope and London, Brig William, G. F. Andree, Commander to Madras, and yesterday morning the Ship Diadem Capt. Cotgrave to London.

Passengers per Berwick.--Mrs. Gaspar.

Ditto per King George the Fourth.---Mrs. Budwell, Mrs. Everel, R. Paye Esq. Capt. Alexander and Capt. Hyde.

Do. per Brig Columbine.—Capt. Shaw and Ensign Crocket.

Do. per Brig William.---Mrs. Andree and Mrs. Hall.

Do. per Ship Diadem.---Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Gilland, Hon'ble John Forbes, Capt. Waterfield, Lieut. Gilland, Lieut. Martin, Lieut. Benbow and Mr. Tudor.

Another Company's Ship the Prince Regent has arrived at Madras having left England on the 21st May,—of course she brings nothing additional in the shape of news to that brought by the Marchioness of Ely whose arrival we announced in our last.

SUPREME COURT.---Monday 11th Sept. 1826. This was the first day of Term for the trial and despatch of Civil business:---as usual the court was moderately crowded:---we oserved the countenances of several by-standers lighted up with unusual curiosity which was not to be wondered at, when it is known, that the causes of Kennersly *vs.* Prendergast and others, Davies *vs.* Miller, and Amerchund Beederchund *vs.* the Hon'ble Company, were expected to have been spoken to by Council. We are sorry that they were disappointed, for not a single word was uttered on any of these interesting matters; after some common motions of no interest except to the parties concerned, the ordinary business of the Court was proceeded in. We shall watch the proceedings of the causes enumerated above with all due attention, in the hope that we may be able to furnish our readers with such details as may dispel a gloomy hour, during this dull and gloomy season, where we have nothing but one continued pour down of rain without intermission.

At Claremount, a splendid building lately erected by Limjee Cowajee, one of our most liberal and eminent Merchant's was given on Tuesday last a Ball & Supper to the settlement, of the most magnificent description, that we have witnessed at Bombay for a long time past. The approach to the hospitable mansion was rendered extremely beautiful and imposing by the tasteful manner in which the variegated lamps were arranged, commencing at a distance of upwards of a hundred yards from the entrance. The party began to assemble about 9 o'Clock and by 10 the whole house was crowded to excess—such a display of beauty and fashion have seldom been congregated together. The evenings amusements commenced as is customary among the natives with a Nautch, after which Quadrills were struck-up and continued, with considerable spirit till 12 o'Clock, when the Company sat down to a most excellent supper, consisting of every delicacy and variety that the Island could produce--after a few toasts necessary for the occasion were disposed of, dancing was again renewed with redoubled glee and kept up till 3 o'clock in the morning, when the party retired regretting that the near approach of the early dawn compelled them to quit a scene where neither pains nor trouble had been spared to make them happy.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. R. Shortreed 26, Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Tudor, 8th Rt. M. N. I.
Capt. Smith H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. H. Sandwith 4th Ex. Bat.
Lieut. Cleather Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant A. P. LeMessurier, 33d Regt.
Capt. Shaw 18th M. N. I.
Lieut. C. Benbow 15th Rt. N. I.
Capt. W. H. Waterfield 14th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 8th Ship Berwick (Free Trader) John M. Elbeck, Commander from Persian Gulph, Bushire 2d Aug. Muscat 30th Aug.
Passengers per Berwick.—Mrs. Gaspar.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 7, Ship King George the Fourth, P. Butler Commander to Calcutta.
Do. Brig Columbine (Free Trader) James Tuit, Commr. to Cape of Good Hope and London.
Do. Brig William, G. F. Andree, Commr. to Madras.
Sept. 12, Ship Diadem Capt. Cotgrave to London.
Passengers by King George the Fourth.—Mrs. Budwell, Mrs. Everell, Capt. Alexander, Capt. Hyde, Mr. R. Paye.
Ditto Brig Columbine-Capt. Shaw, Ensign Crockett.
Ditto Brig William—Mrs. Andree, Mrs. Hall.
Ditto Ship Diadem-Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Gilland, Hon'ble John Forbes, Capt. Waterfield, Lieut. Gilland, Lieut. Martin, Lieut. Benbow and Mr. Tudor.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.---Brig Sarah for London.
Do. Theodore for Madras.
Good Success for China.
Eliza for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 19. Ship Duke of Lancaster, A. Hannay, from Liverpool 3d May—Ditto Alexander, J. J. Denham, from Vizagapatam 17th August—Ditto Ann, E. Worthington, from Rangoon 5th August—Ditto Thetis, C. T. Davies, from Rangoon 1st July—Ditto James Colvin, J. Pritchard, from Rangoon 16th July—Portuguese Ship Incomparavel, E. J. Alves, from Pernambuco 1st June.
August 20th Ship Jane, L. W. Moncrief, from Rangoon 15th June and Coringa 15th August.
August 21st H. C. Cruizer Ternate, T. L. Rogers, from Chittagon 2d August—Brig Pallas, J. Hullock, from Pulicat 14th August.
PASSENGER PER JANE, FROM CORINGA:—Rev. Father Paul, Capuchin Friar.
PER TERNATE:—Lieutenant J. W. Birch, 42d N. I.; Mr. G. D. FitzSimmons, Free Mariner.
PER PALLAS:—Mr. Charles Gifford, Cadet.
DEPARTURES.—None.
VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL SHORTLY:---Ship Marquis of Lansdown, R. Noyes, for Batavia and New South Wales---Ship Gilmore, R. L. Laws, for Penang---French Ship Fils de France, C. Geoffray, for Singapore and China---Ship Lady Blackwood, J. Russell, for Rangoon.
The H. C. Ship Earl of Balcarras, and the Pascoa, Abgarris, Ganges, Shaw Byramgore, and Rasselas, (American,) gone to sea on the 18th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
AUGUST 20, 1826.

DIAMOD HARBOUR: Earl Kellie, outward-bound, remains---James Colvin and H. C. C. Ternate, inward-bound, remain---Jane passed up.
KEDGEREE:---Alexander, inward-bound, remains.
NEW ANCHORAGE: H. C. Ships George the Fourth, Sir David Scott, Lady Melville, Thames and Dunira---Golconda.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY

BIRTH.---At Kaira, on the 25th August, the Lady of John Williams Esq., of a Son.
DEATHS.---At Kaira, on the 25th August, the Infant Son of John Williams Esq.
On Thursday, the 31st August, William, the second Son of Mr. G. Higgs, aged 16 months.
On Monday the 11th Insant, Anna, the wife of Mr. A. Kevork Armenian, Interpreter and Translator to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, Aged 40 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Bareilly, on the 3d August, at the House of William Cowell, Esq. by the Reverend William Fraser, Henry Graham, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Jane Augusta, second Daughter of William Cowell, Esq. of the Civil Service.
BIRTHS.---At Calcutta, on the 15th August, Mrs. Buttonjee Byramjee, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a Daughter.
At Barrackpore, on the 15th August, the Lady of the late Alexander Falconer, Esq. of Belnaberry, of a Son.
At Jessore, on the 18th August, the Lady of H. M. Pigou, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
At Nusseerabad, in Rajpootanah, on the 2d July, the Lady of Captain A. F. Richmond, 33d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.
At Constantia House, Lucknow, on the 24th July, the Lady of J. M. Sinclair, Gar. Civil Engineer, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Chowringee, on the 3d August' Thomas Pattle, Esq. aged 19 years.
At Calcutta, on the 17th August, at his residence in the Armenian Church, the Reverend Kalooss Arratoon, aged about 70 years. The deceased was the Vicar of the Armenian Church in this City, over which he presided five years. His funeral was numerously and respectably attended. During the whole period of his earthly career, he was unremitting in the exercise of the duties incumbent on him, as a Minister of the Doctrine of Peace, and it will ever prove a proud source of pleasure, to the many friends he has left behind him, comprising the entire body of the Armenians in Calcutta, that there is not a single act of his life on record which can in the least derogate from the character of a Christian pastor. His removal from this scene of his labours, although it is to be hoped that by it he has come into the possession of a crown of glory, has thrown a gloom over the minds of the whole of his countrymen here.
On the morning of the 14th August, near Kedgeree, on board the Honorable Company's Pilot Vessel Henry Meriton, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. Joseph Curtis Stapleton, Branch Pilot, on the Bengal Marine Establishment, and Commander of the above Vessel, aged 46 years.
At Dehlee, on the morning of the 1st August, Rebecca, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Assistant Commissary of Ordnance A. Beatty, aged 8 months and 11 days.
At Dehlee, on the morning of the 2d August, Richard, the infant Son of Mr. Conductor of Ordnance Richard Collins, aged 18 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.---At Berhampoor, on the 12th July, 1826 the Lady of J. T. Anstey, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 28th August, the Lady of Arathoon Kerakoose, Esq. of a Son.
At New Town, on the 19th August, Mrs. A. E. Halfcome, of a Daughter.
At Kamptee, on the morning of the 2d August. Mrs. M. Cornelius, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At the Callachabootru Ghaut, on the left bank of the Kistnah, on the evening of the 16th August, Lieutenants John Campbell and Fraser, of H. M. 46th Regiment, of Spasmodic Cholera, much regretted by their brother Officers.
On the 2d July 1826, at Sea on board the Barossa, in latitude 4° 20' South, longitude 86° East, Henry Fetherston, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.
At Secunderabad, on the 13th Instant, Isabella, third daughter of the late George Maidman, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, aged 21 years.
On Thursday evening, the 24th August, Mrs. Rozinha Hayes, aged 39 years, 7 months and 22 days.
At Pondicherry, on the 15th Instant, after a severe illness, Mrs. Ann Emily Parizet, the Lady of P. Parizet, Esq. Commissaire de Marine at this Presidency, and second daughter of the late Hon. George Turnour, of His Britannic Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service, aged 28 years and 6 months; leaving an affectionate husband, by whom her virtues will ever be cherished, a young family of six children, and a wide circle of relations and friends to lament her premature dissolution.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Calcutta, August 19, 1826. SELL

PREM. 27 0 *Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.* 26 0 PREM.
DISCT. 1 2 *5 per Cent. Loan of* 1822-23- 1 10 DISCT.
AT PAR. 0 0 *New 5 per Cent. Loan*..... 0 4 DO.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 17TH AUG. 1826.

Mr. J. W. Paxton, Import Warehouse Keeper.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 17TH AUGUST, 1826.

Mr. D. Macfarlan, Judge and Magistrate of Backergunge.
Mr. F. O. Wells, Secretary to the Civil Commissioner at Dehly.
Mr. G. J. Taylor, Register of the City Court at Moorshedabad.
Mr. W. B. Jackson, Second Register of the Zilla Court at Bareilly.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 11*th August*, 1826.

No. 183 of 1826.—1. The authority with which an Officer is invested by his Commission, not having been hitherto regarded in the Honorable Company's Service, as trenched upon by his transfer to the Non-Effective Establishment, the Command of Stations has, occasionally, devolved upon Invalid Officers in virtue of their seniority; but, as Officers are admitted to the Invalid List, only on certified inability to perform the active duties of a Military Life; the Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council, at the Special Recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, is pleased to Exonerate this Class of European Officers from all responsibility connected in any way with the Discipline, the Cognizance of Offences, and the duties of Regiments of the Line, and entirely to relieve them from the Charge of Regulating and Superintending the Details of Cantonments occupied by Regular Troops.

2. When a Provincial Battalion happens to be hutted within the limits of a Military Cantonment, indicated by Boundary Pillars, the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, if on the Invalid Establishment, will confine himself strictly to the Control and Management of his own Corps, and to securing the efficient discharge by it of the duties for which this description of Force is designed, the suport of the Civil Authorities, and the performance of Military Services at the requisition of the Magistracy.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 16*th August*, 1826.

No. 184 of 1826.—The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

87th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Byng Harington to be Lieutenant, from the 27th July, 1826, vice Bellew deceased.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Infantry,	*Date of arrival at Fort William.*
Mr. William Cumberland, ...	7th August, 1826.
Mr. William Thomas Briggs, ..	7th August, 1826.
Mr. Geo. Alex. Stuart Fullerton,	8th August, 1826.
Medical Department.	
Mr. Charles Llewellyn, ...	10th August, 1826.

Messrs. Cumberland and Briggs are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment, rank as Ensign was assigned to Mr. Fullerton in General Orders No. 104 of the 19th May last.

Lieutenant Charles Cook, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Captain William Bacon, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed from Prince of Wales Island to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on the production of the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

A further extension of Six Months Leave of Absence is granted to Lieutenant Colquhoun, of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry, beyond the period obtained by him in General Orders No. 341 of the 9th December last.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant W. F. Beatson, of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders No. 9 of the 20th January last, is extended to the 7th Instant.

Lieutenant Fisher, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, has been appointed to the Territorial Department, under date the 4th Instant, to resume the Survey of Sylhet after the close of the rains.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18*th August* 1826.

No. 185 of 1826.—The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Charles Coles Jenkin to be Lieutenant, from the 24th July, 1826, vice McMillan deceased.

Mr. Mark Napier Ogilvy is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry on this Establishment: Rank as Cornet was assigned to Mr. Ogilvy in General Orders of the 19th May last: date of arrival at Fort William 10th August, 1826.

Mr. Henry Palmer, having satisfied Government on the points of qualification required by the Honorable the Court of Directors, is admitted to the Service accordingly, as a Cadet of Infantry.

Captain Robert Arding Thomas, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Lieutenant William Tauzia Savary of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, under the extreme urgency of his case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough for one year, without Pay, on his Private Affairs.

James Meik, Esquire, 1st Member of the Medical Board, has Leave of Absence for Four Months, with permission to proceed on the River, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant H. Clerk, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Madras, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Six Months.

The extensions of the leaves of absence obtained by the undermentioned Officers are further prolonged to the periods specified opposite to their names:

Lieutenant C. Burnett, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to the 10th Instant.

Lieutenant G. F. F. Vincent, Adjutant of the Budwan Provincial Battalion, for Three Months.

The undermentioned Subadars are promoted the rank of Subadar Major respectively, to fill existing vacancies;

Subadar Dindeal Misser, in the 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Bulwant Sing, in the 39th Regiment Native Infantry.

At the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, grounded on the long, faithful and distinguished Services of Subadar Major Buldie Ram, of the Invalid Establishment, (late of the 39th Regiment Native Infantry,) the Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Pay of his Rank to be continued to that Native Commissioned Officer, from the date of his transfer to the Invalids.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18*th August*, 1826.

No. 186 of 1826.—The Ship Caroline, having been obliged by Stress of Weather to return to Port, subsequent to the receipt of the Pilot's Certificates of her having proceeded to Sea, the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that full Regimental Allowances be passed to the Military Officers who embarked for England on that Vessel, up to her final departure from this port, or to the date of departure of any other Ship on which they may proceed to Europe.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18*th August*, 1826.

No. 187 of 1826.—The Appointment by Brigadier General Morrison, C. B., on the 10th April, 1825, of Lieutenant Thompson, of Engineers, to be Executive Engineer in Arracan, will be abolished from the 1st Proximo, the Services of Executive Engineer in that District being no longer considered necessary.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18*th August*, 1826.

No. 188 of 1826.—Mr. C. J. Davies, late Riding Master, transferred to the Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside at Rhotuck, and draw his Stipend from the Office of the Deputy Pay Master, at Meerut.

Private John Fitzpatrick, Invalid, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is permitted to reside in India, and draw his Stipend at Dinapore, as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital.

Private Samuel Middleton, Invalid, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, is permitted to reside, and draw his Stipend in the District of Tirhoot, instead of at Monghyr.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18*th August*, 1826.

No. 189. of 1826.—The Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon George Skipton, a Superintending Surgeon on this Establishment, from the 1st August, 1826, with reference to General Orders No. 156, of the 14th Ultimo.

The Leave of Absence granted in General Orders No. 191, of the 24th June, 1825, to Lieutenant Joseph Whiteford, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, to visit Singapore and China, is commuted to Furlough to Europe for Two Years, without Pay, on very urgent Private Affairs; the Furlough to commence from the date of Dispatch of the Honorable Company's Ship Hythe, on which Lieutenant Whiteford embarked for Singapore.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters; Calcutta, 12th August, 1826.

Garrison Orders by Lieutenant-General Marley, dated 9th July, authorising Mr. Skipton, Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad, to entertain a Native Doctor for the Native Sick of the Magazine Establishment, the Company of Sappers and Miners, Gun Lascars and Ordnance Drivers under his charge, are confirmed.

The following Ensigns, now at the Presidency, are appointed to do duty with the Regiments specified opposite their names, and are directed to join the Detachment under Captain Cowslade, and proceed by water to their respective Stations:

Ensign R. C. Gwatkin, 60th Regiment Native Infantry, Meerut.

Ensign J. N. Rind, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, Mynpooree.

Ensign A. De Fountain, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, Mirzapore.

Ensign J. De Fountain, 50th Regiment Native Infantry, Allahabad.

Lieutenant Andrew Fisher, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Sirmoor Battalion, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D., is appointed to do duty with the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, at Muttra, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon Morice is appointed to to duty with the Detachment of His Majesty's Troops, proceeding by water to the Upper Provinces, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Chapman reported sick.

Assistant Surgeon E. T. Downes and C. S. Grant, M. D., are directed to join and do duty with the Honorable Company's 2d European Regiment in Fort William.

Serjeant Major Wells, of the late 12th Extra Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed Serjeant Major to the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

The Supernumerary Native Doctor, doing duty with the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to be transferred to the 57th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st Instant.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

12th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. Innes, from 15th September to 15th January 1827, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson, from 15th October to 15th February 1827, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making application for Furlough.

30th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant G. Gillman, from 15th July to 15th October, to remain at the Presidency, till a favorable opportunity offers for joining his Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th August, 1826.

Quarter Master Serjeant James Green, of the late 2d Light Infantry Battalion, is appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant W. Benson, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 20th September to 20th June 1827, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Artillery—2d Lieutenant F. R. Bazely, from 15th August to 15th November, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry—Surgeon A. Hall, from 15th October to 15th April 1827, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for Furlough.

24th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant W. Comyn, from 1st November to 1st February 1827, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for Furlough.

66th Regiment Native Infantry—Major P. M. Hay, from 8th April to 1st July, to remain at Futtehgurh, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

W. L. WATSON, *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th August, 1826.

Assistant Surgeon G. S. Seton, M. D., is appointed to do duty with the Detachments of His Majesty's Troops at the Chinsurah Depôt, and directed to join without delay.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th August, 1826.

The Regimental Order issued by Major Kennett, Commanding the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 28th of July, 1826, appointing Lieutenant Griffiths to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Regiment, vice Bellew deceased, is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Newton, dated 4th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Paul to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 66th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Delamain, is confirmed.

Major-General G. Dick's Division Order of the 2d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Bousfield to proceed to Mullye, and assume Medical Charge of the Chumparun Light Infantry is confirmed.

Cornet E. S. Waring, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to remain and do duty with the 1st Regiment at Sultanpore, (Benares) till the 1st of October next, when he will proceed and join his proper Corps.

Captain Holbrow, 4th Regiment Native Infantry not having availed himself of the Leave of Absence granted in General Orders of the 12th of April last, the same is cancelled at his request.

The following Cornet and Ensign admitted to the Service by Government General Orders of the 11th instant, are appointed to do duty with the Corps specified opposite their respective names.

Cornet Robt. Trotter Knox, 1st Light Cavalry, at Sultanpore, (Benares.)

Ensign Charles Hutton, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, at Barrackpore.

Cornet Knox is directed to join the Detachment under Captain Cowslade, and accompany it by water to Sultanpore, (Benares.)

Fifer R. Jones is transferred from the 45th Regiment, and appointed Fife-Major in the 62d Native infantry, from the 1st instant.

The name of Captain J. E. Watson is to be discontinued on the Rolls of the Corps of Hill Rangers, and that Officer will join his own Regiment, on the expiration of his Leave of Absence.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

59th Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign C. C. Dunbar, from 15th August to 15th September, to visit Bheerbhoom, on Medical Certificate.

5th Extra Native Infantry—Lieutenant E. A. Cumberlege, from 15th August to 15th September, ditto ditto to remain at the Presidency.

1st Extra Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. S. Menteath, from 15th August to 15th November, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant B. Pead, from 1st September to 1st February, 1827, ditto ditto to prefer an application to resign the Service.

1st Local Horse—Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, from 25th September, to 25th December, to visit Benares, on private affairs.

Subordinate Medical Staff, 8th Light Cavalry—Sub-Assistant Vetry. Surgeon S. H. Ewart, from 15th October to 15th May, 1827, to visit the Presidency on urgent private business.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. WATSON, *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

SECOND LOTTERY,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT *of the* CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Eighth Day's Drawing; Thursday, AUGUST 10, 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 374 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 1494 5632 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees ech.

No. 3844 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 5373 4787 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees ech.

Nos. 409 2789 5082 3992 3782 4347 3671 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Ninth Day's Drawing; Saturday, Aug. 12, 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 5062 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 5442 5556 1682 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 5990 2586 3459 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 701 1229 518 1024 1441 4267 169 1169 5787 3203 4818 2661 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Tenth Day's Drawing; Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 2835 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3454 2632 5273 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2022 4438 4207 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3859 973 2063 1303 2691 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 761 2671 3513 5867 1783 259 166 5585 4029 2140 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Eleventh Day's Drawing; Thursday, August 17, 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 2494 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 2120 2894 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3493 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3350 4879 4466 5268 3283 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3388 2270 2898 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2 1699 1381 2886 1486 1529 4064 5288 833 1156 4182 1168 3005 673 4166 5149 2447 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Twelfth and last Day's Drawing; Saturday, August 19, 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 3538 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 3215 Prize 1000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 4371 2718 36 3266 3272 2971 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 4503 4324 758 5815 3448 922 5920 1234 3244 4554 916 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

JAVA.

Our Letters from Batavia come down to the 23rd of last month. We learn from them that an action had taken place to the Eastward between a body of Dutch Troops and the insurgents in which the former suffered severely. The date of the affair is not stated but we believe it to have taken place close to Brambanan. The European Force had 2 Captains and 1 Lieutenant killed and amongst the wounded we regret to observe the name of Capt. de Steurs confidential Aid-de-Camp to General de Koek and a young officer of promising spirit and gallantry. The Javanese are represented as having exhibited a skill and determination on this occasion superior to what they had formerly shewn. We do not observe that the promised reinforcements of troops from Holland had arrived. Some small detachments had reached Batavia from whence they were immediately forwarded to the scene of action but their numbers have hardly been sufficient to supply the loss arising from the casualties of the war.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was observed at Batavia with great distinction and a Society formed to commemorate the splendid achievements of the *national arms* on that day. If this body strictly confine themselves to the avowed object of their association their duties are not likely to be oppressive.

Without meaning however to detract from the real merits of any party we think this piece of *Foolery* extremely injudicious and misplaced. Many Belgian officers of high spirit and character are now in Java who shared in the gallant struggle which was decided at Waterloo but who participated also in its disasters and we think something might with propriety have been conceded to their feelings, more particularly at this moment.

We know not on what side the high Functionary now at the Head of the Java Government might have himself been ranged at that auspicious era, but he is too well acquainted with notorious facts not to know how such an exhibition as that of the Waterloo Society of Batavia with their Banners and their Processions must affect perhaps some of the very best of his countrymen, while with reference to the real features of the case there are so few on the other side who can refer to their recollections of the glorious day with any well founded feelings of satisfaction.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Brig *Australia*, Howard, bound from this port to Sydney has been lost on the coast of New South Wales. This vessel had taken part of her cargo in at Singapore and completed her lading at Batavia. She belonged to a Mercantile house in Sydney and was insured in one of the Calcutta Offices. A very small part of the cargo was saved but the vessel went to pieces. Capt. Howard, his officers and ten men got safe on shore but the remainder of the crew, we regret to say, have perished.

A Vessel called the *Addington* had left England before the *Houqua* bound for Batavia and Singapore. The destination of the *Hedleys* has been altered for the Cape and the Mauritius.

The *Orynthia* sails for London direct on Sunday next.

The Ship *John Munro*, will sail for Bengal in a few days touching at Malacca and Pinang.—*Sing. Chron. July* 6.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.—Mr. Schmelen, Missionary of the London Missionary Society, has arrived in Cape Town, from Great Namacqualand, and has brought the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Mr. Threlfall, Wesleyan Missionary. Mr. Threlfall, it appears, left Kammeisberg, Little Namacqualand, about August last, accompanied by two men, belonging to that Missionary Station, on an intended journey of discovery to the Damar's Country, with the view of selecting a suitable spot near the coast for the establishment of a Missionary Station. When he arrived at Kammannoup, in great Namacqualand, the Chief strongly advised him to return; but he determined upon going forward, and prosecuting his intended journey. After having obtained some necessary articles, and hired a guide and several men to accompany him, he proceeded forward. A few days after they left Kammannoup, they arrived at a Bushman Kraal, where Mr. Threlfall, and the two men who accompanied him from Kammiesberg, were murdered by their treacherous guide and his companions. One of the men was shot whilst asleep, and the other shortly afterwards. Mr. T. fled to a bush, but was pursued and wounded by a musket shot, when a Bushman, instigated by the villainous guide, pierced him near the heart with his assagai, and killed him. A Bushman, who was at the Kraal on the night the murder was committed, fled, and gave the information to the people belonging to Mr. Schmelen's Station. The Guide was afterwards seen wearing the clothes of Mr. Threlfall, and the place where the assagai entered the body was distinctly visible.

We understand that Mr. Schmelen was, at the same time, on a similar journey, and was preserved to accomplish it in safety. He travelled beyond Woolwhich Bay, and reached the Coast, where a vessel was stranded a few years ago."—*Cape Paper, 17th May.*

SUPREME COURT.

Right of the Officers of the Supreme Court to practice as Barristers in the conduct of a suit there.

Mr. *Turton*, on Wednesday last moved the Court for an Order that a Bill filed on the Equity side of the Court be taken off the file, and suppressed with costs on the grounds of a certificate that the Bill was filed on the 26th June last, and that the same was signed by J. Minchin, as Counsel, for the Complainant in the suit.

Mr. *Turton* referred to the seventh Equity rule, which requires, that all Bills should be filed by an Advocate and contended that Mr. *Minchin* being at the time the Bill was filed the acting Prothonotary and an Officer of the Court could not act as an Advocate at the Bar, for he urged that if such was to be permitted it would be opening a door to every species of corruption. That the Officers of the Court had it in their power to conciliate in many ways, another branch of the profession which might operate against the independence which ought to accompany the Barrister in his professional conduct. Mr. *Minchin* being only Acting Officer ought to have reserved to himself such a share of the Emoluments of his office as to put it beyond his desire to act as Counsel; and Mr. *Turton* hoped that the Court would not sanction a practice which would go to sully the purity and independence of a profession which has ever held the public esteem and confidence.

Mr. *Turton* added that he begged it to be most clearly understood that in making these observations and in urging the application he was actuated by public grounds alone and by a regard to the character of the profession, and was far from insinuating that the consequences which he had shewn might arise, had actually arisen in this case.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated that he considered Mr. *Minchin* to be only a common law Officer and he did not see any objection to his acting as a Chamber Council on the Equity Side of the Court, that whatever might be the ultimate decision this gentleman was free from blame as he had submitted the point to the notice of the Judges, that if there were any chances of influence being exercised and if connexions could be formed which might operate to the advantage of an individual circumstanced as this gentleman was, it was better for many reasons to point them out to the Judges in Chambers. That there had been a difficulty experienced in filling the situation for it had been offered to a respectable Attorney who had declined to accept the situation on the terms offered him.

Sir ANTONY BULLER stated the case might be different if Mr. *Minchin* was permanently appointed: but as he was merely acting, he did not see the objection and more particularly as there had been a difficulty in getting a gentleman to give up his practice to fill the situation.

Mr. *Turton* in reply stated that he knew more than one gentleman at the Bar who would have taken the situation and resigned his practice.

Motion refused.

We understand that this question which we consider to be a most important one, will be more fully discussed in a few days, upon the argument of a Demurrer taken to the above on the point in question.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Aug.* 12.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LORD CHARLES BENTINCK.

We have to announce to the public the sudden death of the above mentioned Nobleman. The melancholy event occurred yesterday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, soon after his Lordship had entered his dressing-room, from his adjoining bedroom. It appears, that about that time his Lordship's footman, hearing a strange noise in the dressing-room, entered the apartment, when he discovered his master lying down on the floor without animation, his Lordship having dropped down dead whilst in the very act of dressing himself. It is remarkable that, just before the fatal event took place, his Lordship's children had been with him in the apartment. No time was lost in sending for medical aid, and Sir Henry Halford and Mr. Warren were not long in arriving in North-row, Park-lane, his Lordship's residence; but their skill was rendered entirely useless, as it was found the vital spark had fled. It is a distressing reflection to the Noble Lord's relatives that he was entirely alone, not any of his household being in the apartment at the time.

The Noble Lord had been unwell for some days past, although it would seem his Lordship retired to rest at his accustomed hour the preceding evening, apparently in the enjoyment of good health, he did not complain of the slightest indisposition.

We understand the medical gentlemen have ascertained that his Lordship's decease was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel.

His Lordship was son of the late, and brother to the present, Duke of Portland. He had held the office of Treasurer to his Majesty's Household for a great many years, and officiated in that capacity at the coronation of his present Majesty, when he distributed the coronation medals in Westminster Abbey.

By his death there is a vacancy in the representation of Queen-borough.—*Courier, April* 29.

[*Govt. Gazt. August* 21.

Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

HARK to the roll of the muffled ! drum
Hark to the bugle's blast !
They tell that the soldier's wars are done—
That this march is the soldier's last.
Slowly, and sadly, and mournfully
Move on the men of might ;
And their weapons revers'd, despondingly,
Are with sable weeds bedight.
The polish'd gleam of the glittering glaive
Is lost those weeds beneath ;
As if to shew how the arm of the brave
Is as nought in the hand of Death !
The drum's low roll has its tidings said,
The bugle's blast is blown,
And the measur'd sound of the mourner's tread
Falls on the ear alone.
And now comes the bier of the valiant dead,
With the sword and the plume display'd ;
But the hand is cold which that weapon sped,
And the brow which the plume array'd.
He fell in his youth, and strength, and might,
And his comrades crowd his bier ;
They had mourn'd him less had he fall'n in fight,
Amid glory's bright career !
Methought that many a brave heart shook,
As it beat beside that pall ;
But I turn'd away, for I could not look
On the Soldier's Funeral !
Three vollies have grac'd the tomb of the brave,
And all is hush'd again ;
And as cheerless and still is the soldier's grave,
As the grave of other men !

Hythe, Nov. 19th. J. P.

MADRAS.

After the foregoing was sent to the Press, we received the Report of the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Prince Regent*, Captain Hosmer, from England the 21st of May.

Passengers.—Mrs. MacLean, Mrs. Williams Misses MacLean, White, Lys, Munbee; S. Money, Esq. C. S.; S. Smith, Esq. C. S.; Capt. Williams, Cavalry; Captain Garnault, N. I.; Lieut. E. Sherriff, Artillery; Lieut. W. D. Lys, N. I.; Mr. John Ladds, Asst. Surgeon; Messrs. Wood, Neid, Lys, Dawny, MacLean Grose, M'Nabb, Ling, Kennedy, *Cadets*—*For Calcutta*: Mrs. Pine, Mrs. Gowan, Misses Pine, M. Pine, G. Pine, Gowan, Harriott; Major General Pine, Messrs. Duncan, Hart, Williams, Whitelock, Maitland, Wallace, *Cadets*.—200 Troops, 12 Women, and 1 Child.

[*Government Gazette, August* 31.

PARIS, APRIL 11.

(From the Etoile of Saturday.)

"PARIS, APRIL 8. "M'Gregor, and his two Aid-de-Camps, who were acquitted the day before yesterday, are detained at the instance of the Attorney-General, and are to be sent to their own country."

Letters from Rio de Janeiro to the 25th of January, state, the Emperor was to sail on the 3d of February for the Northern Provinces, and to return by the 3d of May, to be present at the opening of the Congress to be held at Rio.

Letters from Marseilles of the 1st instant were yesterday received. They give an account of the Cotton Market as follows—We understand the stock of Egyptian cotton on hand is about 14,000 bales, the new crop worth 120 francs, that of 1824, 110 to 115 francs, and 1823, 105 to 110 francs; in Sugars there is a complete stagnation.

THE KING.

WINDSOR, APRIL 9.—This morning his Majesty, for the first time since his indisposition, attended Divine Service at his private Chapel.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYALTY THEATRE BY FIRE.—About half past one o'clock this morning, this immense pile of building was discovered to have taken fire. The first alarm was given by the firemen on the beat, and from what was then seen, it appeared to have commenced at the back of the stage. By half-past one, the whole building presented one continued body of flame, and the appearance on the horizon was truly grand. The height of the building, composed principally of wood, gave, every effect to the scene. About a quarter past two, several of the adjacent houses caught fire on the top, from the flakes of burning embers, but we are happy to say, by the great exertion of the firemen, they were preserved from destruction. Not five pounds worth of property was saved from the Theatre, and though no lives were lost, we regret to state, several persons were injured in trying to save the property. At one o'clock all appeared safe to the watchman of the house, and so rapidly did it proceed that those in the house narrowly escaped. With respect to the cause of the calamity, all that could be learned was, that some of the wadding from the fireworks used in the new piece, in which Mount Etna is represented, must have lodged in the canvas, and which being ignited, set the whole fabric in a blaze. By three o'clock the whole of the interior of the building, was completely burned to ashes; but the engines continued throwing water on them.

APRIL 12.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 10.—"Mr. S. Canning, the new English Ambassador, has at length arrived here, and has been received with distinction. He has already been visited by all the European Ministers residing at Pera. Missolonghi still holds out, but the Porte seems to depend on the forces of Ibrahim, and to expect the speedy reduction of that bulwark of Greece.

Yesterday, a ballot was taken at the East India House, on the question that 5,000l. be voted to Mr. Buckingham, as compensation for the loss of property sustained by him in India. At six o'clock, the glasses were closed, and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported the question to be decided in the negative.

From the London Gazette, April 11.

March 31, 1826.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been pleased to appoint the Reverend William Bentinck Lethem Hawkins, B. A. to be one of his Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

Crown Office, April 8.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Horsham.—The Honourable Henry Fox, of Holland-house, in the County of Middlesex, in the room of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. deceased.

APRIL 17, 1826.

"The *Diario de Rome*, of April 1st, says, that the Greek Squadron of Hydra was to sail on the 13 h March to proceed to Missolonghi.

"Several Students have lately been arrested at Leipsic, by order of the King of Saxony, and their papers put under seal. It is affirmed, that the Police had just discovered the existence of a new secret Association.

"TRIESTE, APRIL 1.

"Letters from Zante to the 23d March have been received here, according to which IBRAHIM PACHA, after the surrender of Anatolico on the 19th March, had made another attempt to take Missolonghi by storm, which was, however, repulsed with the same bravery as all the preceding attacks.

"*Rome, March* 30.

"M. Sykes, an Englishman, has purchased, for the trifling some of 11,000 scudi, the beautiful villa of Prince PONIATOWSKY, on the Via Flaminia, together with several works of ancient sculpture with which it is adorned. It is affirmed, that together with the furniture it cost the Prince 60,000 scudi."

THE COURIER, APRIL 13.

The *Don John VI.*, 74, is preparing in the Tagus, to take to the Rio a deputation from Portugal to Don Pedro IV., to congratulate him upon his accession to the Throne of Portugal, and to lay before him an exposition of the state of public affairs in that Kingdom. The deputation will consist of the Duke of Lasoens, the Count Arcos, &c.

The numbers on the question decided by the Ballot, at the East India House, on Tuesday last, recommending the grant of 5,000l. to Mr. Buckingham, were—157 for the question—and 436 against the question.

Windsor, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, his Majesty left his Royal Lodge, attended by his Gentleman in Waiting, and entered his phaeton, in which were his favourite ponies, the King taking the reins to drive himself.

This morning, his Majesty, attended divine service at his private Chapel attached to the Royal Lodge. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Summer, the Bishop of Llandaff elect. His Majesty's suite and household were present.

Yesterday being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the Judges, in their scarlet robes, &c., went in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, according to annual custom. They were escorted to the churchyard by the City Marshals, and entered the cathedral by the southern entrance. The Lord Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff, &c. entered, in grand costume, at the opposite side.

Portsmouth, April 15.—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington is confidently spoken of to succeed Sir Harry Neale, G. C. B. in the Command in the Mediterranean, but it is understood that Sir Harry will not be relieved until December or January next.—Vice-Admiral the Hon. C. E. Fleming succeeds to the command on the West India station, and the Liffey is fitting for the reception of his flag.

From the London Gazette, April 15.

Whitehall, April 10, 1826.

The King has been pleased to appoint A. G. Stapleton, Esq. to the office of one of the Clerks of His Majesty's Signet.

Foreign Office, April 15.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. H. F. Clarks, as Consul in London for his Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh.

Crown Office, April 14.

Members returned to Serve in Parliament.

Borough of St. Michael or Midsball.—H. Labouchere, of Hamilton-place in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of W. T. Money, Esq. who hath accepted the office of his Majesty's Consul-General at Venice.

County of Carlow.—T. Kavanagh, of Borris, in the room of Sir U. B. Burgh, Bart. now Baron Downers, a Peer of the United Kingdom.

MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 18.

Yesterday, at two o'clok, the Duke of Devonshire had an interview with Mr. Secretary Canning, at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, to make arrangements previous to his Grace's departure for St. Petersburgh, as Ambassador Extraordinary from our Sovereign at the approaching Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas.

Mr. Meates, the King's Messenger, who left London a few nights since, is gone to meet the Duke of Wellington, on his Grace's return to England.

Private letters from Lisbon state that the Secretary of Sir Charles Stuart was daily expected from Brazil, charged with a secret mission of great importance. The communication with England was almost daily. It is said, that in addition to the fifty millions of crusadas, in gold coin, left by the King, there are two millions in gold bars, two millions in gold dust, and a leather bag full of diamonds of inestimable value.

By an extraordinary conveyance, accounts reached London yesterday morning from Constantinople, to the 21st ult. The English Ambassador, Mr. Stratford Canning, had been well received; he had delivered his credentials, and had several interviews with the Turkish Minister.

John Bull, April 16, 1826.

It appears that His Majesty's Ship Algerine, Captain Wemyss, upset in a dreadfull squall, which threw Sir H. Neale's Ship, the Revenge of 74 guns, on her beam-ends, and tore all her sails to ribbons. The Algerine was about two miles astern of the Admiral and disappeared in an instant with every soul on board.

Authentic intelligence has been received of the fall of Missolonghi, which was captured by the Turks on the 8th of March, O. S. by storm; the whole of the captives were put to the sword, the Bishop was burned to death by a slow fire, and the Lagoons were actually choaked up with the corpses of drowned women and children—it is calculated that *eleven thousand persons have perished!*

The Marriage of the Earl Clare to the Hon. Elizabeth Julia Georgiana Burrell, only daughter of the late Lord Gwydyr, took place at Richmond, on Friday.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we have this day to announce the death of Sir Alexander Don, Bart, of Newtondon. This melancholy event took place on Tuesday forenoon at Newtondon, near Kelso, after a very short illness, occasioned by a spasmodic affection of the stomach. By the death of Sir Alexander the representation of Roxburghshire becomes vacant.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

[*From the Supt. to Govt. Gaz. Aug.* 21.

From the London Gazette, May 13.

War-Office May 12, 1826.

8th Regiment of Foot Captain John Horatius Maitland, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Lang, who exchanges.

19th Ditto—To be Captains, by purchase—Lieutenant James Sterling, vice Taylor, promoted; Lieutenant John James Sargent, from 58th Foot, vice Bromhead, promoted.

22d Ditto—Captain James Craster to be Major, by purchase, vice Cathcart promoted: Lieutenant Robert Vivian to be Captain, by purchase, vice Craster; Ensign John Foster Mills to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vivian; Edward Thomas Evans, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mills.

25 h Ditto—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Thorn, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Edward Richard Northy, who exchanges.

53d Ditto—Captain Richard Duckworth King, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice Charles Chepmell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

58th ditto—Lieutenant Henry Hebden, to be Captain by purchase, vice Rowley, promoted. To be Lieutenants by purchase—Ensign Henry Francis Bell, vice Sargeant promoted in the 19th Foot; Ensign Honourable Henry Howard, vice Hebden.

92d ditto—Captain John Alexander Forbes, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice Ducan Macpherson, who exchanges.

STAFF—Lieutenant Colonel Honourable Charles Gore, to be Deputy Quarter-master General to the Forces serving in Canada, vice Cockburn; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cockburn, to be Deputy Quarter-master-General to the Forces serving in Jamaica, vice Gore.

The Beau Ideal.—It was a saying of the old Lord Tyrawley, that to constitute the *beau ideal* of an army, a general should take ten thousand fasting Scotchmen, ten thousand Englishmen after a hearty dinner, and ten thousand Irishmen who have just swallowed their second bottle.

[*Supp. to the Gov. Gaz. August* 31.

EUROPE.

Employment for Idle People.—A Morning Paper of last week gave a singular account of a new method of Incubation. It appears that a boy having been thrown from a horse, was compelled to keep his bed, "where (says the Journal) he amused himself with hatching two eggs, in which chickens are already visible!" Surely this ought not to be lost amongst the numerous inventions and discoveries of this enlightened period, but rather preserved as an admirable plan for keeping sick people in employ. The idea might be followed up with more general success: instead of overseers employing the parish paupers in drawing carts for watering the roads, how much might the poor's rate be reduced, were they compelled to hatch chickens! The benefit of the discovery might also be extended to the middle and higher classes of Society. How unprofitable is the time consumed at a modern *Conversazione*, or Musical Party, where the visitors sit together without the expectation of amusing, or being amused. Were each of the ladies to bring a few eggs in their reticules, and the gentlemen half a dozen in their pockets, for this laudable purpose, we would venture to affirm, that after a few such entertainments there would be no longer a complaint of there being no *life* in the party. Again: might not the Members of a certain House be benefited by the hint during the reading of a Turnpike Bill, or the hearing of one of Mr. Hume's Speeches? To those gentlemen, on a particular side of the House, who sit there for the purpose of giving silent votes, it is most admirably adapted; although, perhaps, they would render themselves liable to the accusation of being concerned in a *fowl* employment. —*Weekly Express.*

A SLEEPING PARTNER.—At the last Assizes at Horseham, a clodhopper of the real Sussex breed underwent a sharp cross-examination, in which he was asked, who his sleeping partner was? "My sleeping partner," replies Hodge, scratching his head, and giving his hat which he held by the band in his other hand, another turn, and staring at the same time at his interlocutor, "my sleeping partner? Dang it, I've not noa sleeping partner, but Mary." The court was convulsed with laughter: when it had somewhat subsided, the Counsel resumed, "You say your sleeping partner is Mary; pray who is Mary?" "Why doesn't thee know Mary?" rejoined Hodge, grinning till his fat red cheeks almost closed his eyes; "why she's, my wife, to be sure."

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

"Portsmouth, Jan. 24.—A Court Martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship Victory, on the 19th, and continued suting until half-past four o'clock this-afternoon, for the purpose of trying Captain Chapman, of his Majesty's ship Ariadne, on nine allegations, set forth by Mr. M'Coy, late Purser of the Espiegle, to the Navy Board, as reasons for his refusing to sign Captain Chapman's certificate on his leaving the Espiegle to join the Ariadne; also, whilst at Zanzabar, on the coast of Africa, he, Captain Chapman, did purchase a female slave, which slave he kept on board for a fortnight, and whilst the Espiegle was lying at Mombas, the said slave unaccountably disappeared.

"The Court consisted of Rear Admiral Gage, President; P. Campbell, C. B., Sir M. Seymour, G. C. B. Bart., Henry Hill, Frederick Warren, Charles Inglis, C. Carroll, C. B.,——Locky, C. B., F. Hunn, and, Hon. Saunders Dundas, Moses Greetham, Judge Advocate.

"The first day was taken up in the examination of Mr. M'Coy, who was cross-questioned by the prisoner (Captain Chapman) assisted by Mr. Minchin, an able Counseller; after that Mr. M'Coy became prosecutor, which was a difficult undertaking; he, however, instantly commenced, and got through with the examination of all the witnesses for the nine allegations by Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, when he craved the indulgence of the Court until Monday morning, to enter on the important charge (the purchase of a slave), in consequence of indisposition, which time was granted.

"The Court accordingly assembled at nine o'clock on Monday, the whole of which day was taken up in the examination of the Surgeon, Mr. Hoggan, of the Ariadne, then in the Espiegle; Lieut. Marsh, the First Lieutenant; the Captain's Coxswain; and John Kite, the Captain's servant, who fully proved the purchase of a young girl for thirty dollars, by Captain Chapman, and brought on board by the Vice Consul, and an Arab armed with a sword.

"The prosecution closed yesterday, when Captain Chapman requested to be allowed two days to prepare his defence; but the Court considered the length of time the Court had already been taken up, and during those evenings he had considerable time to prepare a part of the defence, declined granting longer than eleven o'clock this morning, if that would suit the prisoner, who stated he was satisfied, and would endeavour to be ready.

THE DEFENCE AND SENTENCE.

"At 11 o'clock the Court opened, which was in an instant crowded to suffocation, and at

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

the request of Captain Chapman, his professional friend, Mr. Minchin, was allowed to read his defence, and we must do Mr. Minchin the justice to say, he acquitted himself with the greatest satisfaction. He went into all the detail of the evidence, and did not fail to point out every little circumstance which might in any way turn in favour of the prisoner. Capt. Chapman declined calling in any witnesses, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, which, after a most patient investigation, and three hours consultation, came to this opinion and decision—that five of the allegations had been proved, but the Captain was justified in consequence of his orders; two not proved, and two found frivolous and vexatious; and that the charge of the purchase of the female slave was fully proved, but the Court felt satisfied she had swam from the ship at Mombas and made her escape. The Court, therefore, adjudged the said Captain J. F. Chapman to be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and he was dismissed accordingly.

"The Council broke up soon afrer four o'clock.

"Captain Carroll, C. B. one of the Members, spoke highly in favour of the prisoner as a brave and good Officer, and many letters from officers all went to prove this to have been his general character previous to this sad affair."

In communicating the proceedings of this Court Martial to our readers, we cannot abstain from submitting a few observations, which have suggested themselves in reading them.

At a moment when every exertion is making to inflame the passions and excite the feelings of the people of England on the Slavery Question, the crime imputed to Captain Chapman seems likely to be visited on him not merely by the sentence of the Court Martial which dismisses him the service, but by an imputation of cruelty, barbarity, and the contravention of an Act of Parliament. Now, we know nothing of Captain Chapman, never saw him, never held any communication with him in our lives, but knowing a little of naval men, and their habits and pursuits, and knowing also their inducements and privations, we cannot, for the honour of the service, permit it to be supposed or implied, that a Captain in the British navy had turned slave-dealer, or that he had purchased a native for the lucre of gain. What the course of Capt. Chapman's defence upon this charge might have been we really do not know, but it is quite clear to us, that, however delicacy might have restrained him from entering into particulars, interested motives are the last that should be attributed to him.

The wordly part of our readers know that many noblemen and gentlemen of good taste, bad morals, and long purses are not unfrequently in the habit of presenting gentlewomen, having interest in, and power over the persons of young females, with sums of money much more important than thirty dollars, in consideration of which the said young females are not required to become slaves—nor are they subsequently resold by the individuals who have thus purchased them. Capt. Chapman might perhaps feel unwilling to admit either the laxity of morality or badness of taste which could induce him to seek comfort, pleasure or society in an association with an African girl; he should, however, have cast aside such scruples, if the case be as we suspect, for he has the powerful and disinterested evidence of Messrs. Wilberforce, Macaulay, Buxton, Stephen, and a hundred others, to shew that the natives of Africa are fully equal, if not superior, in every point of view, to the white monsters who seek to enthral and tyrannize over them.

The ceremony and introduction of the *Captain* to the girl, having been performed by the Vice Consul in person, seems at once to mark the publicity of the affair, and the small desire of concealment on the part of Captain Chapman; indeed if it can be shewn, as we must suppose it can, that Captain Chapman's douceur was given, *not in the character of a slave-trader*, we trust that he will be re-instated in the service, because it will be seen, that of the *nine charges preferred by the purser*, which are tacked to the one of which he thought he could make a hit—five of them, although proved, are justified by Captain Chapman's orders—*two* were not proved, and two others were *frivolous and vexatious*—in fact, it appears to have been, as is almost invariably the case where subordinates attack their superiors, a *hit* at the Captain by the Purser, because he felt annoyed upon other points of service *upon all of which points* Captain Chapman is acquitted, We shall be extremely anxious to hear an explanation of that upon which he was found guilty and sentenced; and we have little doubt that the truth will turn out to be that the whole was neither more nor less than a little affair of gallantry, to which the Vice Consul and the Arab with the sword by his side were the high contracting parties.

In repeating the assertion of our personal ignorance of Captain Chapman, we feel it but just to him, to remark upon the high testimonials to character which he produced to the Court.—*London John Bull.*

THE TIMES.—APRIL 1.

IRISH ASSIZES.

ANTRIM, MARCH 23.

(Before the Hon. Judge VANDELEUR.)

CASE OF SEDUCTION.--SAMUEL M'ADOO V. THOMAS ALEXANDER.

This case was ably stated by Counsellor Holmes, who described the plaintiff as a small farmer living near Ballyclare. He had two sons and three daughters, the youngest of whom was the unfortunate subject of the present action, who, after a long courtship, and under the most solemn promise of marriage, in an unguarded moment yielded to the artifices of the defendant. But when the object of his seduction became pregnant, he basley deserted her, and married another woman. The defendant is a grocer in Ballyclare, in good circumstances, and this action was brought by the plaintiff for damages for the loss of his daughter's, services; & he trusted the jury would this day show the plaintiff, and all such persons, that they should not, with impunity, sport with the feelings of virtuous innocence, nor wantonly destroy the happiness of affectionate parents.

Ellen M'Adoo was then called.—She seemed to be a modest and simple country girl, and appeared upwards of 20 years of age, though she described herself as between 18 and 19. Being examined, she said her father and mother were both living; she resided with them, and managed the affairs of the house; she had two sisters married, and two brothers younger than herself. Thomas Alexander, the defendant was a grocer in Ballyclare; he became intimate in witness's family, and very attentive to her, nearly three years ago; was courting witness; witness's father did not know much about their courting; did not tell him; he would not let witness speak to Alexander; witness's mother heard of the courtship; before she consented to him, he swore to her with uplifted hand, being a seceder, that he would marry her, and also swore her not to marry another; the reason for not then marrying, he said, was, that part of his money was in the hands of his brother, and until he got it, he could not marry her; witness and defendant were often together; defendant first succeeded in seducing witness in November, 1824; she bore a child to him on the 4th of December; in March or April defendant asked witness if she was pregnant to him, and she said she would tell him in eight days, but she did not see him afterwards, and in about eight days she heard he was married to another woman; he had left the farm, and returned to Ballyclare.

Cross-examined by Counsellor SCRIVEN.—Witness is only between 18 and 19; never spoke to any other young man but the defendant; father's house consists of one room and a kitchen; witness slept in a loft over the kitchen; witness and defendant were frequently in the room alone; there the first intercourse took place; it was in November, about day-light going; does not know if her father and mother were in the kitchen at the time; witness knows John Murray; he might have been in the kitchen when defendant and witness went into the room together; never went to the defendant's house by night or day; never went to his bed-room; the room in father's house was where her father and mother slept; there was one bed in it, which might sometimes be made, and sometimes not made, when witness and defendant went into the room.

Robert M'Clelland was married to plaintiff's daughter, and lived in the neighbourhood—Knew defendant for ten years; witness had a conversation with him about his sister-in-law; he said he was going to be married to her; defendant kept her company till about twelve months since, and up to the time he was married. Defendant was considered by the country and by his own conversation as courting the girl in an honourable way. Defendant, at that time, said he was about taking a place in the country, but said he would rather purchase a place were it to cost him 1,000l., which he could do, if he had his money from his brother, and owe no man a shilling. Ellen M'Adoo is now about 18.

Counsellor SCRIVEN spoke at great length for the defendant, describing him as a man more sinned against than sinning, and in fact as the party who had been seduced by the plaintiff's daughter, aided by all her relations, and that if a parent suffered the most unreserved intercourse to take place between his daughter and a young man almost under his eye, he should not complain when the result happened to be as in this case, the loss of her virtue, and the loss of her services.

James Car, a country lad, was then called—Witness had been in plaintiff's house when the defendant was there. Plaintiff and his wife were at the time in the kitchen, and defendant and Ellen M'Adoo were together in the room; witness heard Ellen's voice from the room, telling defandant, in a kind of laughing manner, not to break her finger. This was about March, 1824.

George M'Murray was labouring servant with defendant in 1825. Ellen M'Adoo came to defendant's house one evening when he was in bed; she asked where he was; witness showed her up stairs to the bed-room and left her there; and she stayed about three hours.

Cross-examined.---This was in the defendant's house, in Ballyclare, before he went to the country; defendant was unwell at the time; he had a fever, and was confined. Ellen went home about 12 at night, a famale cousin of her own came with her, and went home with her.

Counsellor PERRIN addressed the jury for the plaintiff, and vindicated him and his daughter from the allegations of seducing the defendant, whose heartless conduct he reprobated in severe terms. He called upon the jury to consider the customs and manners of persons in the humble situations of life of the plaintiff, which sanctions very different modes of courtship, under the most virtuous intentions, from what was practised in more elevated ranks, where more delicate and reserved conduct was observed, and called upon them for a verdict to check such profligates as the defendant.

The learned JUDGE, in an able and impartial address, committed the case to the jury as one peculiarly within their province, for appreciating the merits of the case, and the amount of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled.

The Jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict for plaintiff---230l. damages and costs.

THE TIMES, APRIL 3.

THE CONVICT CATHERINE FERRIS.—The fate of the above young female, which has occupied so much of the attention of the public, and engaged their sympathies in so lively a manner, has at length been decided on. On Thursday evening an order was received from the office of the Right Honourable the Secretary for the Home Department, commanding her enlargement from the gaol of Newgate, in the cells of which she had been confined for nearly 12 months past, waiting in anxious suspense the moment when the last dread fiat of the law would be carried into execution, and she was to pay the forfeiture of her life for the commission of a crime of which it has since been ascertained she had been perfectly guiltless. The circumstances attendant on her apprehension and subsequent liberation are briefly these. In the early part of last spring, a Mr. Marsh, while passing through Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, was robbed by three of the abandoned females who infest that neighbourhood, of a considerable sum of money. He lodged information of the occurrence at Lambeth-street police-office, and from the description he then gave of the persons of those who plundered him, suspicion became attached to Ferris and a girl named Davis, who, in consequence, were taken into custody, and on the identification of Mr. Marsh, fully committed to Newgate. Their trial took place at the ensuing sessions, and Mr. Marsh being then equally positive as to their identity, they were found guilty, and sentenced to suffer an ignominious death. His Majesty's clemency, however, fortunately interfered, and granted a respite for an indefinite period. Some circumstances subsequently transpired which led to the opinion that Ferris was innocent, and it is but justice to Foster, one of the officers of Lambeth-street, to say, that to the activity which he exercised is its complete establishment attributable. From the first he entertained doubts of her guilt, which were afterwards confirmed by private information; and from day to day he was unwearied in his exertions until he had the real criminal in custody, and brought before the magistrates for examination. On that occasion they acknowledged that they were the persons who, in conjunction with Davis, had committed the robbery, and completely exonerated Ferris from any participation in their guilt; and in corroboration of their statement, witnesses were produced who left no doubt of its veracity. They, however, (Mr. Marsh being confined as a lunatic in St. Luke's Hospital, and consequently unable to prosecute), have for the present escaped punishment, and were discharged on giving security for their future good behaviour. When the above circumstances attained publicity, a memorial was prepared and presented to Mr. Peel, detailing the discovery, and the proofs of Ferris's innocence, and praying for her liberation. That right hon. gentleman at once took the subject into consideration, and directed a reference to be made to the magistrates of Lambeth-street, who, in obedience, made a report, confirmatory of the proofs having come under their cognizence, and on this His Majesty was graciously pleased to issue his free pardon for the guiltless sufferer.

THE TIMES.—APRIL 6.

INFANTINE ARITHMETICIAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

The lions of the town are about to receive an accession to their number in the person of Master George Noakes, a child only six years and a half old, but who is said to be possessed of a precocity of talent for calculation, which has scarcely ever been paralled, and never surpassed. The public exhibition is not to commence till to-morrow, but last night a preliminary examination took place at the Gothic Hall, Picadilly, in presence of a large party. A variety of difficult questions were propounded to him, to all of which he gave correct answers, with a prompitude and apparent facility that fully justified the expectation excited of his astonishing natural ability. We subjoin a few of the questions and answers as the best evidence of the truth of what we have asserted.

Supposing a person were to take 13 pinches of snuff during every quarter of an hour, how many would he have taken in 15 years, reckoning 365 days to each year?—Answer, 6,832,800.

A person is 29 years and a half old, how many minutes has he lived?—Answer 15,505,200.

Again; supposing him to have had an income of 4d. per minute, how much will he have received?—Answer, 258,420l.

In 650 hogsheads of 63 gallons each, how many pints, and how much would they come to at 5d. per pint?—Answer, 327,600 pints—6,825l.

What is the square root of 576?—Answer, 24.

What is the square of 576?—Answer, 331,776.

There are two numbers whose united amount is 240, and their difference 52, what are they?—This puzzled him for some time; but he refused giving up the attempt, and at last answered, 94 and 146, which is correct.

While answering these and numerous other questions, the child's attention never appeared to be abstracted from surrounding objects, or irrelevant observations, nor, as far as opinion could be formed, did these in the least impede or annoy him.

The child is stated to be the son of a labourer employed in the docks, to be totally uneducated, and to be actually ignorant of the value which the characters in common use for expressing numerals represent. His father states, that the first indication which he observed of his son's talent was about a year and a half back, when he told him he could count a thousand, and shortly afterwards that he could count a million. No attempt appears at this or at any other time to have been made to aid the child in the development of his powers of mind; but he appears, like the great Des Cartes, without assistance to have proceeded to discover, and demonstrate for himself, so much of the first principles of mathematics as form the basis of arithmetic, and thence by induction to have formed rules by which most of its operations could be performed. It is true these rules are not so facile or simple as those in general use, nor is it surprising they should not be, when it is recollected they are the production of a mere child, who could not be expected, however wonderful its natural powers, to have at once hit upon the method which experience has proved to be the best. Indeed, the very imperfectness of the rules is a strong corroborative proof of the originality of the boy's genius, and of his not being indebted to instruction for the proficiency which he has attained.

The following is the method which the child stated himself to have adopted in multiplying 70 by 123—70 times 100 is 7000, 70 times 20 is 1,400, 70 times 3 is 210—8,610.

In multiplying 46, by 46, he adopted the following method—52 times 40 is 2080—6 times 6 is 36—2,116.

On being asked how he calculated the question as to the pinches of snuff, he said, "I did not do it in the way it was put to me. I began by multiplying 13 times 15, and that came to 145, and multiplied again by 4 made 780. I called this 800, and multiplied it by the number of hours in a year, which made 7,008,000. Then I multiplied 20 by the hours in a year, which made 175,200, and taking this from 7,008,000 it gave the correct answer.

When asked why he added 20 to the 780, he said "because it made it even."

CRIMINAL LAW OF SCOTLAND.

TO THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT PEEL.

Sir,—It would ill-become an individual like myself to say with what pleasure he has perused your speech, delivered in the House of Commons, on moving for leave to bring in bills for the amendment and consolidation of the criminal law. I may, however, be permitted to remark, that for the introduction of those measures you are well entitled to, and will surely enjoy, the eternal gratitude of your country.

I do not now intrude myself upon you for the purpose of making any lengthened remarks upon the alterations now to be introduced into the administration of criminal justice in England. I have merely, in few words, and in general terms, to call your attention to circumstances connected with the forms of procedure in the criminal courts of Scotland, which are as great defects in them as any for which the present amendment bill is to provide a remedy in the sister kingdom, and equally worthy of your serious consideration. You ask, "Ought notorious guilt to be entitled to the same impunity with proved innocence, because, after judgment, it is discovered (to quote the phrase of this bill, which I have had prepared) that in the indictment for a felony, there is wanting some proper addition to the name of the defendant, or because there is the want of a *profert* or *prout patet per recordam* or because there is the omission of *vi et armis et contra pacem?*"—"Ought the murderer to have all the benefit of acquittal, because the murdered man had three Christian names, and only two of them are set forth in the indictment? or because the wound which caused his death is not described with entire accuracy?" The dictates of common sense do indeed tell every man, that those questions ought certainly to be answered in the negative. For, that a convicted felon should, through a trifling informality in any part of the mere technical detail, be allowed to escape the just consequences of his crime, does appear so monstrously absurd that the only wonder is, how such a rule should so long have remained a disgrace to our legal procedure. Happily, one of the bills which you have introduced will correct in England many of those evils which must flow from such a state of things; and I think it is rather matter of regret that the amendment bill has not been framed as you at first proposed, declaring, that if on any trial the jury shall be satisfied that any person, time, fact matter, of thing, is really the person, time fact, matter, or thing *intended* by the indictment, it shall be lawful for the jury to find the defender guilty. In such general terms the statute would have reached to all possible cases: now, as you have been advised to limit its provisions, by inserting a specifica-

tion of all the defects which shall not vitiate indictments after verdict, it may not apply to many of those new defects which in all probability frequently occur, and which the ingenuity of professional men will speedily be exerted to discover; and it will therefore be much less efficient in checking the evil than if it had been framed in the manner you had at first intended.

At all events, in whichever way this part of the enactment be ultimately passed, there cannot be a doubt, but it, as well as the larceny consolidation bill, will form one of the greatest boons to England which even yourself have yet conferred upon her: so great indeed, that it would be well for Scotland, could she also partake in some degree of the advantages which must necessarily follow the substitution of so sound a practice, for one so utterly inconsistent with common sense, and with the present advanced state of education and knowledge among the clases in this country who are most frequently called upon to act as jurymen.

In your speech, you have adverted to the manner in which crimes are prosecuted in Scotland, through the intervention of a public prosecutor, and you express your opinion favourable to the appointment of such an officer in England, responsible to the public for the justice and propriety of every prosecution, and for the conduct of trials through all their various stages. You have also explained the advantage of the Scotch practice of carrying through, at the public expense, the prosecutions of certain classes of criminals, which must at present be conducted in England at the charge of individuals.

There is in this great hardship and injustice, which you have clearly pointed out, and have not failed to remedy by making the prosecution of crimes or "public wrongs, much more a matter of public concern than it is at present," by indemnifying parties more liberally for the expenses they may incur in the prosecution of criminals, and by the appointment of a public prosecutor. These will be found immense improvements, in as far as they will much more surely tend than the present form to the detection and prosecution of offenders, and to the consequent prevention of crime.

At the same time that you have thus transferred so much of the spirit of the Scotch practice into the criminal law of England, I hope the period is not far distant when your attention will be given to the engrafting of some portion of the English forms upon the Scotch criminal law; thus rendering what is good in the technicalities of either country of reciprocal advantage to each. That much may be done in this way no one will deny, particularly those who have had opportunities of being informed of the advantages which have already arisen from the alterations introduced into the forms of administering civil justice in Scotland by the late judicature act.

To those parts of the Scotch criminal forms which do most loudly call for reform, I need not minutely advert at present. I shall content myself with remarking that no part of them requires revision so much as that portion of them which sanctions the escape of offenders, "of whose guilt there could not be a question—whose guilt had been proved in evidence—nay, upon whom a verdict—upon whom even a judgment itself had passed," (Speech, p. 41); simply because some useless technicality, or mere piece of form, may have been overlooked or omitted in the preparation or execution of the indictment, or in some part of the after-proceedings. In England, the same defect was equally obvious: but you have now provided a remedy. Were the Scotch forms looked into, and the records of the Court of Justiciary gone over, it would be found that more instances of the escape of notorious, nay, of convicted criminals, have occurred in that country than are on the record in England. In Scotland, it will be recollected, counsel is always appointed by the Court to conduct the defence of criminals; and the first business of that counsel generally is, to examine the indictment, and to look into the whole previous proceedings, in case any, the slightest, blunder may have occurred. If a shadow of error be discovered, it is very certain to be stated to the Court; as in the great majority of cases, the counsel for the defence is some young aspirant, who is about as anxious to display his own ingenuity in stating a legal objection, or in other words, supporting a mere legal quibble, as in attending to higher matters which may occur in the course of the trial. There are to this, no doubt, exceptions, and cases where objections may be fairly and properly stated and sustained; but there are far more instances where such objections have been listened to, when it was the firm conviction of judges, jury, and of every individual present, that the person was guilty, and that had common sense and ordinary judgment ruled the matter, instead of useless and mere verbal distinctions, notorious criminals would have been sooner brought to well-merited punishment. Such cases are indeed of too frequent occurrence: and another absurdity somewhat akin to those I have been alluding to, arising out of the greater attention paid to mere form than to common sense, has just occurred in Scotland.

I allude to the circumstances connected with the trial and sentence of William Pollock some weeks ago at Edinburgh. This individual having been convicted of the murder of his wife, was sentenced by the Court of Justiciary to be executed on the 22d of March last, and his body given for dissection. In the course of the night, however, previous to the day of execution, the wretched man performed, with his own hands, in his cell, the first part of the sentence. On this a petition was presented to the Court by the professor of anatomy, to have the body of Pollock delivered to him in terms of the sentence. But the Lords of Justiciary unanimously found, after hearing counsel, that as the criminal had committed self-destruction, and so the first branch of the sentence of the Court could not be carried into effect, that it was therefore beyond their Lordships' power to deliver over the body for dissection. In one word, the Court determined that this convicted murderer had placed his remains in a more favourable situation in the eye of law, by the commission of a still more heinous crime; and that it could not proceed to authorize its own sentence to be carried into effect, by delivery of the body for dissection, because suicide had been superadded to murder. I doubt, Sir, if in all the researches you have had occasion to make into the practice in England, you have fallen in with one determination so evidently at variance as this is with every dictate of common sense, or "so melancholy a triumph of legal forms over substantial justice." The facts require but to be stated; and in alluding to them I do by no means impute blame to the judges, but to the law. I am quite aware that it is the forms of the Scotch criminal law that are at fault; and that they do countenance this determination; they therefore, in my opinion, only the more imperiously call for revision. Although the circumstances of this case have doubtless already been under your notice, I could not help adverting to them after perusing the clear and able exposition of your views with reference to like defects in the practice in England, given in your address to the house. Those views appear to me to be so very liberal, and to be supported by a statement of facts so convincing, as to lead me with some confidence to hope that your consideration will also be given to the state of the practice in the criminal courts of Scotland, in the farther progress of the present bills through the house, & to an extension of certain of the provisions of the act for amending the criminal law to that country.

I am not unaware that it may be said that defects which I have pointed at, as existing in the Scotch practice, can be more properly remedied by a separate enactment, applicable solely to Scotland, than in the bills now before the house. I have also distinctly in view, that all the provisions of the consolidation bill, and certain of the provisions of the amendment bill, are wholly inapplicable to the administration of criminal justice in Scotland. At the same time it appears to me, that the provisons of the latter act, which bear reference to the flaws or informalities in indictments, or other parts of the proceedings, ought to be specially extended to Scotland, provided this can be properly done, or unless there lie some objection to to it which does not readily occur. Should this, however, be the case, a separate measure for Scotland will, I would fain hope, be soon brought forward. But as I believe that you are hostile to the needless multiplication of enactments, this consideration may have some weight in inducing you to extend the present rather than to propose a new & separate measure for Scotland. Whatever course you may see cause to take, I am very certain that the people of that country will hail the day when you shall have proceeded to the consideration of the administration of their criminal law, and followed up your investigations in the same manner as you have applied yourself to the improvement of the criminal jurisprudence of England. Scotland has already contracted a debt of gratitude to you for the attentive consideration and support you have given to many measures introduced for her improvement, and I trust she will soon have added a farther accumulation to this debt, by your extending to her, either in the present amendment bill, or in a separate form, some of those beneficial alterations which you have proposed to make on the forms of administering the English Criminal law.

I have the honour to remain, &c.
London April 3. J. H. K.

It appears by the official correspondence of Lord Nelson, after the Battle of the Nile, that when the *L'Orient* blew up, she had on board 600,000*l.* sterling. The Pacha of Egypt has granted to Mr. Bowring & others, a firman, giving them the exclusive privildege of employing the diving bell, for the purpose of extricating any treasure, which may have been lost on the coast of Egypt. The firman is dated in January last, and is remarkable for the anxiety it exemplifies to introduce the modern discoveries of European science into that interesting and extraordinary country.

The French coquettes dress themselves at present *a la Saint Vierge*, out of compliment to the ascendant Jesuits. A young lady dresses her hair in a particular manner—two flat bands on the forehead, and a sky-blue fillet. She is then *mise en vocu*, and ready for the Opera.—*French paper.*

PROMOTER BENEFIT SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at their establishment, Chatham place, Blackfriars, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of repelling certain charges contained in a placard, reflecting on the chairman and directors, and calling a meeting of the shareholders, in order to effect the dissolution of the company.

The Hon. Captain G. H. L. Dundas was called to the chair.

Mr. G. J. S. Lefevre (one of the Directors) referred to a former meeting of the shareholders, at which a vote of thanks was carried to the Directors of the Company, for their management of its concerns. He also took occasion to remind the meeting of the opposition which an individual gave to that vote, and he called their attention to the placard which the same gentleman had thought proper to send forth to the public, inviting the shareholders to a meeting in order to censure the conduct of the conductors of the company, and to consider the best mode of having it dissolved. He wished that gentleman would now come forward, and state his reason for the step which he had taken.

Mr. Steele, in avowing himself to be the author of the handbill in question, said, that every statement which it contained was true. He had thought it right that the public should be aware of the nature of a company which had promised so much and performed so little. He was in possession of many facts which he could have stated in the handbill, but he forbore to bear too hardly on individuals, or to press his opposition too far. He did not state to the public what he would state now,—that when he applied to Sir James Macintosh, the chairman of the company, to know what proportion of the 6,000 shares had been dispossed of, he replied that he believed half the number were purchased, although he must have been well aware at the time that he considerably overrated the number. Was this the conduct of a man of integrity and honour? he who had been a Judge in India—to act so unjustly in this transaction? What would not such a man be capable of stating?

Several voices here called upon Mr. Steele to bring forward his objections in form.

Sir James Macintosh would not have troubled the meeting, but that the strong remarks which had just been applied to him called for a few words. With respect to the suppression of certain facts for which the gentleman who had last spoken seemed to take credit, he begged leave to state as regarded himself, he disdained his forbearance and repelled with contempt and scorn any offer of kindness which could proceed from such a quarter. (hear, hear.) He should not be worthy of the esteem of those whom he was proud to call his friends, if he need the leniency of that individual. The placard which he had posted through the town, would one day rise up in judgment against him, and he would live to repent that he had ever penned and published such a statement. Its object was to influence popular opinion, and to disturb the course of justice. (Hear, hear.) With respect to his statement that he (Sir J. Macintosh) had wilfully misstated the number of shares disposed of, he had only to say, that Mr. Steele, whom he had never seen before that time, applied to him to be informed as to the affairs of the company, and to know the amount of shares which had been sold to the public. These questions were put to him when he was engaged on other business, and he was consequently taken by surprise. He thought that Mr. Steele alluded to the number of shares taken, which he (Sir J. Macintosh) understood to be 2,980, though it afterwards appeared that only 1,750 were paid for, and he answered his question accordingly. Mr. Steele would reap but little benefit from the manner in which he had spoken of Mr. Deacon and Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Steele denied that he had reflected on those gentlemen.

Sir J. Macintosh.—Be it as it may, he would rather fall in company with such men, than to rise with their calumniator. One word more: it was said that the resolutions passed at the former meeting had been successfully refuted, and the question was, whether Mr. Steele had advanced any thing in his hand-bill, which should change the opinion of the shareholders as to the conduct of the directors. Did Mr. Steele suppose that his kind, fair, and gentlemanlike handbill would have the effect of altering the vote by which the conduct and proceedings of the company received the thanks of a numerous meeting? Mr. Steele objected to that vote, because it was carried by numbers; but he left it to the sagacity of that gentleman, to discover in what other manner than by a majority the sentiments of a public meeting could be ascertained except that he might maintain, "I had all the sense, although you have all the numbers." (Laughter.) In concluding, he could not but state his strong impression that Mr. Steele, in bringing forward charges against the company, was influenced by strong personal feelings of dislike to Mr. Farren, who first promoted the concern.

Mr. Steele.—I avow it.

Sir J. Macintosh.—So, then, Mr. Steele would have this meeting pronounce an opinion against directors, merely because he owns that he has a personal enmity to Mr. Farren: a very pretty admission truly!

Mr. Kemble stated, that he believed the cause of the dislike which Mr. Steele had so candidly avowed, arose out of certain money transactions between the parties. Mr. Steele had applied for proper accommodation to Mr. Farren, which had been declined on the part of that gentleman, and that was the cause of a termination of their friendship.

Mr. Steele denied that he had sought any accommodation from Mr. Farren, although he admitted that bills had passed between them.

Sir J. Macintosh.—The main charge against the directors appears to be, that they had reserved 3,000 shares, at 1*l.* premium, to compensate the projectors and managers for their time, cost, and labour; but Mr. Steele had his eyes open when he agreed to this, yet he came here to-day to repeat his complaint.

Mr. Steele.—What I complain of is this, that Mr. Farren should have 30*s.* on each share, when only 1,700 instead of 3,000 have been actually disposed of. He should be content with a less sum.

Sir J. Macintosh.—The remuneration to the promoter of the company was expressly made independent of the number of shares which might be eventually disposed of.

Mr. Steele said, that he was aware his objections would have been borne down, and he despaired of convincing the meeting.

Mr. Kemble bore testimony to the zeal and labours of the directors. He had himself, as one of them, attended 56 days successively.

Mr. Hankey then addressed the meeting. He regretted that the plan originally laid down had not succeeded, and he traced the failure of the concern to the state of distress which had so lately prevailed. He was happy to state that his confidence in the gentlemen who had conducted the affairs of the company continued unabated, and he was sorry that the respectable individual who had put forth the hand-bill, reflecting on the chairman and directors, and tending to excite the passions of the public at a time when their prejudices were easily aroused, had so far committed himself as to act with so much intemperance.

Mr. Kemble here stated that Mr. Steele had applied to the company for the loan of 1000*l.* on the security of his shares, but that the directors had refused to comply with his request. He afterwards obtained the loan of 500*l.* in another quarter, and yet he would seek to destroy the security by means of which he had been accommodated. (Hear.)

Mr. Henry Lefevre thought it a great injustice on the part of any individual to advance charges which could not be proved.

Certain resolutions were then moved and carried, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE TIMES.—April, 7.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

On Wednesday evening, at seven o'cock, the annual meeting of the London Auxiliary Missionary Society was held at the Chapel of the Rev. Mr. Burder, in Fetter-lane. The meeting was very numerously and respectably attended, and some very curious and interesting facts transpired in the course of the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Burder took the chair.

The principal speakers who addressed the meeting at any length were the Rev. Mr. Henry Burder, son of the chirman, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Arundel, and Mr. Reeve.

It appeared by the statements of those gentlemen, that in the island of Ceylon, the exertions of the Missionary Societies have been so successful, that a college has been built in that island, where no less than 10,000 persons are at present in progress of education, not only in religion, but in the arts and sciences, and in general literature. In Hindostan not less than 100,000 persons have embraced Christianity, and at Calcutta five Indian Chiefs and their attendants have undergone the Christian ceremony of baptism. It was also a very gratifying fact to learn, that the whole of the suite and attendants of the late lamented King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who died in this country, have embraced Christianity, and on their arrival home in the South Seas, they expressed their determination to extend the blessings of religion throughout the whole of the dominions of their late Majesties as much as in their power. It was also pleasing to know that Lord Byron had brought home with him in the *Blonde* frigate, the whole of the Idols worshipped in the dominions of the late Royal pair—a cargo, Mr. Arundel said, which he prized more highly than a cargo of the precious metals.

A very fine youth, about 18 years of age, a native of Madagascar, who has been some years in this country, next addressed the meeting in a very correct and pleasing style: he said how much he rejoiced at the opportunity that had been afforded him of embracing Christianity, and the happiness he derived from having done so; he was now, he said, about to return to his own country, where he would make it his study to circulate the light of Christianity among his countrymen, and afford them the advantage of all he had acquired in this country. He had learned a trade here,—that of a weaver—and this circumstance would also, he trusted, enable him to add to the domestic comforts of the natives of Madagascar.

The address of this youth was received with much gratification and applause. Indeed, the whole proceedings, of the evening were very satisfactory, with one exception, which formed a most dreadful drawback upon the otherwise general success of missionaries in the various distant parts of the world they had been despatched to. It appeared that some time ago, a number of, or at least several, missionaries were sent to New Zealand, on a converting expedition. Having arrived on the coast of that savage country, they disembarked, but had not proceeded but a very short distance up the country, when they were attacked by an army of cannibals, who, after putting the whole party of missionaries and their attendants to the most cruel and horrid deaths, made a feast of the bodies, every one of which they devoured, except one, and in this one the well-known, cannibal Chief "Chingoo" cut a large circular hole in the centre, through which he put his own head, and thus carrying the dead body on his shoulders, marched triumphantly at the head of his devouring army. Mr. Reeve said, this might, to most of his hearers, seem incredible, but he could vouch, that, unfortunately, the particulars of this horrid barbarity were but too true.

Nothing, of course, can be expected from this disastrous mission.

The report for the last year was next read, and approved of; after which the meeting broke up.

THE TIMES.—April 8.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Friday, April 7.

LUCETT V. ROCKER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Sugden applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants from breaking open a box, containing a manuscript valued at 10,000*l.*

Mr. Knight, on behalf of the defendants, asked to be allowed an opportunity of answering the affidavit on the other side, as at present his clients were not in a condition to oppose the motion.

Mr. SUGDEN said, that if the defendants would bring the box into court, he would consent to postpone his motion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought that the parties, without bringing the box into court, might agree to place it in the hands of some third person.

Mr. SUGDEN said, that if the defendants would undertake to restore it to the hands of Messrs. Hoare, in whose possession it had been, his client would be satisfied.

Mr. KNIGHT said, his clients would undertake to restore it in its present state.

Mr. SUGDEN wished to know what was meant by the words "its present state?" Did his learned friend mean that it had been broken open?

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Mr. Knight's client had better attend to the present application, otherwise they may find themselves in the wrong box. (Laughter.)

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
APRIL 4.

EDUCATION OF THE GREEKS.

"Among the most interesting events to which the attention of the Christian and the philanthropist has been of late directed, those which have recently occurred in Greece hold a distinguished place. That country, once the most renowned in the annals of civilization, the fountain head of literature and arts and sciences, after having been completely overwhelmed by invading barbarians, and after ages of severe suffering, has again arisen from its degradation, full of hope and promise. That people, whose ancestors received the maxims of our holy religion from the lips of its earliest Apostles, after being oppressed for centuries, has again been admitted to the free exercise of their Christian faith, and to the free and unmolested worship of the God of their fathers.

"But whether the present situation of Greece be contrasted with its former intellectual glory, or its religious privileges, the degradation which a long-enduring despotism has introduced, must awaken the strongest desire in every benevolent heart to counteract and remove its baneful influence. To secure and to perpetuate the blessings of freedom, ignorance and superstition must be superseded by knowledge, judiciously applied, and by that education which can eradicate the causes and the consequences of a devastating misrule.

"That, in order to act with effect upon the human mind, Education must combine itself with the truths and with the sanctions of the Gospel, can hardly be doubted by those who have watched the growth and aberration of the moral feeling; and in this persuasion, it is deemed of the highest importance that a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures should be an object of the most prominent attention.

"To form the heart, and to regulate the life—to fit men for the discharge of their personal and their relative duties—to create a spirit of private and of public virtue—in a word, to raise the human character to its highest standard, religious instructions will be found the most efficient, or, in truth, the only instrument: and if the state of barbarism into which a great mass of the Greek population has been plunged, be contrasted with the extraordinary aptitude which has been uniformly exhibited by those to whom the blessings of education have been communicated, the highest possible encouragement will be found for our exertions—the most satisfactory security for our ultimate, our great success.

"Already the British and Foreign School Society has directed its attention to the claims of Greece. Two Cypriot youths, redeemed from slavery, were sent to England, in 1823, and, at the expense of private benevolence, have been educated at the Central School, in the Borough Road, and trained as masters; the eldest left London for the Morea, a few months since, in company with a gentleman, who, from motives of sincere benevolence, is gone to that country, to devote himself to the cause of education. The establishment of a School, on the British System, at the seat of Government, would be the first object of their attention.

"The Society has since taken on its establishment, to train as masters, two other Greeks, whom a series of providential circumstances had led to this country: and has more recently admitted as scholars, seven lads brought over by Captain Blaquiere, together with a young man, their companion, whom they contemplate training as a schoolmaster. Of these lads only a part are likely to be prepared for teachers; the others are destined for various employments."

Such was the forcible appeal of the British and Foreign School Society in 1825; but it did not meet the return it merited. In 1826 it appears that so limited are the funds devoted to this purpose, that instead of enabling the friends of the cause to extend their benevolent plans, the education of the few Greek youths already brought to this country, cannot be completed unless further aid is afforded. And will this aid be withheld?

It has been justly observed that the subject is totally distinct from politics, and therefore calculated to interest the philanthropist of every party. The question is not, shall we take part in a political struggle, but shall we leave those to perish for lack of knowledge who are begging for instruction as an invaluable boon? The gentleman who has been the means of bringing to England most of the Greek boys now at the Borough road school, testifies in a very recent publication the eagerness with which parents of every rank came forward to entreat that their sons might be among the number selected by him. Is not this fact of itself a powerful appeal to British benevolence; above all, is it not an irresistible call to the most highly-educated classes in this country to pay back to Greece a little portion of the debt they owe her?

In conclusion, let the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society again be heard:—

"In taking a more comprehensive view of the means to be adopted in promoting the establishment of schools in Greece, the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society have seen, that however strongly connected with the object for which they were associated, it was utterly impossible for them, with their present limited resources, to meet the expenses needful to be incurred in the promotion of these plans. But in an effort, thus made to advance the cause of Christianity, by promoting a religious education founded on the principles of Holy Scripture, in a country where the Christian Religion has so long been oppressed, the Committee trust that they shall be supported by the friends of religion and truth; and they cannot believe that this appeal will be made in vain. In that confidence we would again urge the claim upon the public benevolence, and we trust that, under Divine blessing, we shall be permitted to see, in the moral improvement of Greece, the noblest return for generous assistance—the best and the highest recompence for all our exertions."

The aim of the present application is to collect a few subscriptions in this neighbourhood, which will be transmitted immediately to the Education Committee in London.—Bath Feb. 17.

DR. PERCY was once unexpectedly called upon to preach a charity sermon, and not having time to prepare, engrafted nearly the whole of JOHNSON'S Idlers, that happened to be to the purpose, into his discourse. The discourse was much admired, and the Governors of the charity insisted upon the publication of it. In this dilemma, he earnestly entreated Mr. CRADOCK to call on JOHNSON, and state the particulars. I consented, and endeavoured to introduce the subject with all due solemnity; but JOHNSON was highly diverted with the recital, and, laughing, said "Pray, Sir, give my respects to Dr. PERCY, and tell him I desire he will do whatever he pleases in regard to my Idler; it is entirely at his service."—*Cradock's Memoirs.*

We understand that the foreigner who walked on Sundays for a wife, and was prevented by the Magistrates, the day being Sunday, intends resuming his walk round Stephen's-green upon the two following Saturdays, from three until four o'clock.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

Near Strand House, in Branstaple River, are the remains of a large vessel, which, at very low water, can easily be traced. She must have been of very large dimensions, as a sloop some time since remained afloat in her when the tide was out. Probably she sunk some centuries since, when Barum sent her men of war, under the immortal Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, to repel the Spanish Armada.—*Dorchester Journal.*

PROGRESS OF SOUND.—In the last number of the *Revue Encyclopedique* there is an account of a very extraordinary proposal, viz. to communicate verbal intelligence in a few moments to vast distances, and this not by symbols, as in the telegraph, but in distinct articulate sounds uttered by the human voice. This plan originated with an Englishman, Mr. DICK, according to whose experiment, the human voice may be made intelligible at the distance of 25 or 30 miles.

The great age of the Bishop of DURHAM, and the long period (57 years), during which he has sat on the Episcopal Bench, are the subjects of remark, and induce a Correspondent to observe, that there is at present in Nottinghamshire a Reverend Gentleman, in the full enjoyment of health and spirits, who has for seventy-three years held a Rectory in that County.—This venerable man is the Rev. WM. LAW, who resides at South-well, is 97 years of age, and is Rector of Dunholme, in the neighbourhood of Newark, to which he was presented in the year 1753.—*Morning Paper.*

A few days ago an elopement took place from High Wycombe. The gentleman is a member of the Society of Friends, and the lady a Wesleyan Methodist.—*Morning Paper.*

DR. PARR.—A lady was once holding forth with great loquacity, and not permitting the Doctor to wedge in a word, till he fairly said to her, "Madam, allow me to have my share in the conversation."—"Why, you know, Dr. PARR," she replied, "it is the privilege of ladies to talk." "No, Madam," said he, "it is not their privilege, but their infirmity! Ladies are privilged to talk, because they cannot help it; as ducks are privileged to waddle, because they can't walk straight."—The Doctor was disputing with a gentleman, who had evidently the worst of the argument, but who was unwilling to give it up, though he had nothing more to say. "Well, Dr. PARR, after all," said he, "I will still maintain my opinion." "No," was the reply, "you may retain it, but you cannot maintain it."—Dr. PARR once said to the late Lord TAMWORTH, "Come, my Lord, button my gaiters for me." —"With the greatest pleasure,"—said his Lordship, and stooped to do so. Upon which the Doctor waved his hand over him with mock solemnity, and said, "There nobility is where it ought to be—at the foot of learning."—*Monthly Magazine.*

SACRED MUSIC.—A venerable and distinguished Clergyman of the last century, although a most cheerful man, and at all times favourable to innocent and rational recreation, yet most highly disapproved of the practice of adapting the language of sacred writ to music, for the purposes of public entertainment. In the year 1784, on the occasion of the celebrated commemoration of HANDEL, at Westminster Abbey, when the Oratorio of the Messiah was performed, he thus satirized that memorable musical festival:—"Whereunto shall I liken the people of this generation, and to what are they like? I represent to myself a number of persons of various characters involved in one common charge of high treason. They are already in a state of confinement, but not yet brought to their trial. The facts, however, are so plain, and the evidence against them so strong and pointed, that there is not the least doubt of their guilt being fully proved, and that nothing but a pardon can preserve them from punishment. In this situation it should seem their wisdom to avail themselves of every expedient in their power for obtaining mercy; but they are entirely regardless of their danger, and wholly taken up with contriving methods to amuse themselves, that they may pass away the term of their imprisonment with as much cheerfulness as possible. Among other resources, they call in the assistance of music, and amidst a great variety of subjects in this way, they are particularly pleased with one. They choose to make the solemnities of their impending trial, the character of their Judges, the methods of his procedure, and the awful sentence to which they are exposed, the ground-work of a musical entertainment.—And as if they were quite unconcerned in the event, their attention is chiefly fixed upon the skill of the composer in adapting the style of his music to the very solemn language and subject with which they are trifling. The KING, however, out of his great clemency and compassion towards those who have no pity for themselves, prevents them with his goodness. Undesired by them, he sends them a gracious message; unwilling that they should suffer, he requires, he entreats them to submit; he points out a way in which their confession and submission shall be certainly accepted; but instead of taking a single step towards a compliance with his goodness, they set his message likewise to music; and this, together with a description of their state, and of the fearful doom awaiting them if they continue obstinate, is sung for their diversion, accompanied with the sound of cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, duleimer, and all kinds of instruments. Surely, if such a case as I have supposed could be found in real life, though I might admire the musical taste of these people, I should commiserate their insensibility!"

Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE has finished, for the approaching Exhibition, portaits of Lord ELDON, Mr. PEEL, and Mr. CANNING, each in the highest degree admirable, whether we regard the likeness or the beauty of the execution. The picture of the LORD CHANCELLOR is of the same size with that of Lord STOWELL, exhibited two years ago. The venerable Judge is dressed (as is brother was) in a plain suit of black, and wears his own grey hairs, which, after all, suit the mild and benign dignity of the countenance better than any wig we have ever seen on the original. It is a most delightful domestic portrait. Such also is the very elegant kitkat of Mr. PEEL. But the portrait of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs is a work of another description. He is represented in full length, standing on the floor of the House of Commons, and in act to speak. The dress is a blue surtout, black pantaloons, and silk stockings, and a dispatch-box with some loose papers, &c. is on the bench behind him, to the right.

We are requested to state that the Second Edition of the novel of "Brambletye House" is now ready for delivery at the various booksellers.

CONSCIENTIOUS EVIDENCE.—Ann Morris, of Bishopstone, in this county, having been brought before a Magistrate, for stealing a rail post, Margaret Morris, her aunt, in whose house she lodged, offered to swear that, within the eight years, during which her niece had lived with her, she had never *seen* her bring any stolen article into the dwelling. On cross-examination, the old hypocrite confessed that she had been blind for upwards of fifty years.—*Hereford Independent.*

The following is a list of the persons who passed through Geneva in the course of the last year:—3,359 Swiss, 3,049 Savoyards and Piedmontese, 3,068 French, 1,850 Germans, 1,339 English, 553 Italians, 116 Russians, 88 Americans, 45 Danes and Swedes; in all 81,902.

LATE AND PRESENT BISHOP OF DURHAM.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1826.—We stated in our last, that the Bishop of Durham was on the verge of death, and that intelligence of his demise might be daily expected. That event took place on Saturday last, when the venerable Prelate, rather worn out by age, than overcome by disease, resigned his soul into the hands of the Almighty.

In another column we have inserted a brief memoir of his Lordship's life, which, though it may be a little too highly coloured in some respects, may yet be considered as affording a pretty correct view of his character.

If there was any thing for which an imputation could be cast upon his Lordship's fame, or tend to detract from that respect in which, generally speaking, he deserved to be held, it was that weakness of mind which left him so easy a prey to evil counsellors. These have more than once, by their advice, involved his Lordship in measures, in which it is reasonable to presume, had he been left to the exercise of his own unbiassed judgment, he would never have engaged.

His Lordship was always remarkable for the extent of his private and public charities; but more particularly so during the latter portion of his life. The munificent aid which he, within the last few years, afforded to almost every institution calculated to promote the welfare, and better the condition of the people,—especially the support he gave to the Mechanics' Institutes established in different parts of the country—must have gained him the approbation of every really good man. The latent disposition, that existed in many narrow minds to oppose the spread of knowledge, dared not shew itself openly in opposition to so powerful an authority as that of the Bishop of Durham.

By this event, the Bishop of Landaff, Dr. Van Mildert, has become the Bishop of this diocese. But who is Dr. Van Mildert? The public will naturally inquire respecting the man who has made this huge stride from Landaff to Durham—from the poorest to the richest episcopal See in the kingdom. Dr. Van Mildert was for some time Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford—the author of two volumes of sermons (the Bampton Lectures on Infidelity), the writer of a Life of Bishop Waterland, and, moreover, the hero of the following tale, which was related about five years ago, at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty, by its eloquent Secretary, Mr. Wilks, and which, as illustrative of the character of our new Bishop, will not, we think, at the present moment, be unacceptable to our Readers:—

"In Oxfordshire there is a village called Ewelme. The Rectory, with a Canonry at Christ Church, Oxford, by the gift of King James, was connected with the Regius Professorship of Divinity in that University. It was (at the time above mentioned) held by the Bishop of Landaff. Mr. Heafford, a Baptist Missionary Preacher, entered the parish to disseminate his doctrines, and a peasant, of the name of Amos Norroway, registered his cottage as a place of religious meeting for some neighbouring labourers, and Mr. Heafford occasionally preached. This gave the Right Reverend Prelate great offence; and Amos was waited upon by his Lordship's Curate, whose eloquence failing to induce the peasant to shut his door against the preacher, he told him that unless he would desist from permitting the visits of the dissenter, he should hear further about it. The Bishop subsequently desired Norroway to call upon him at the Parsonage, which he did, and there (said Mr. Wilks) an interview took place 'which reminded him of ancient times—of times, he had thought, gone by for ever—of dialogues that they might yet read about in Fox's Martyrology.' Amos was introduced to the Bishop, who addressed him thus:—'Norroway, what is it I hear of you? I understand you encourage a Methodist Preacher at your house.' Norroway: 'Yes, Sir, I do. He has been several times, and here is the license of the house.' The Bishop looked at it, and read it, and then said, 'This never came from Oxford; it is a forgery.' 'Yes,' said Noroway, 'it came from the Bishop's office at Oxford; Mr. Heafford brought it.'' 'Oh,' said the Bishop, 'why, any house, or any blockhead, may be licensed for eighteen pence. Well, what is your reason for holding meetings at your house?' 'Because,' replied Norroway, 'by the preaching of the gospel, I have been led to see that I am a sinner, and am desirous that others should go to Heaven as well as myself.' 'To what denomination,' asked the Bishop, 'does your preacher belong?' The poor man hesitated. 'Is he Methodist, Independent Wesleyan, Calvinist, or Baptist, or what?' The poor man was still silent. 'You are,' said the Bishop, sneeringly, 'a pretty fellow, not to know whom you belong to. What is your preacher? is he shoemaker, or cobbler, or what?' 'He is a preacher of the gospel; and belongs (said Amos) to a Missionary Society in London, and follows no trade or business besides.' 'Where does he preach?' said the Bishop. 'At Watlington and Chalgrove, Stadhampton and Ewelme, besides other places,' answered Norroway; when the Bishop observed, 'I think it a very mean and scandalous trick for such a fellow to enter villages, and lead the best of the people astray from the church.' 'The gentleman,' replied Norroway, 'means no such thing, Sir; he comes to instruct the ignorant, and teach poor people the way to Heaven.' 'Why,' replied the reverend Bishop, 'all the people of this parish belong to me, and if I suffer any person to lead them astray, I must be answerable for them; but if they will not come to church that they may be saved, that is their own fault; but I should wish you to know that I can preach as good doctrines as that fellow, let him be who he may; and if you were to hear me, perhaps you would like me as well as him.' Norroway then said, 'I have never heard you, Sir, and I have never attended at church since the Lord gave me to see that salvation is all of grace, through faith in Christ, without the deeds of the law.' 'But is there not grace,' asked the Bishop, 'to be found in the church?' Norroway answered, 'Yes, I believe the grace of God is in his church; but then that church is a congregation of good and faithful men.' The Bishop then said, 'I tell you what, Norroway, I am highly offended with you, and unless you give up your meetings, you shall feel the effect of my displeasure; but if you give them up, I will take no further notice of it.' 'Sir,' replied Norroway, 'I cannot promise to give them up.' 'Why cannot you give them up, as well as begin them?' the Bishop continued. 'however, if you do not give up your meetings, I will do all in my power to make you, for I am determined to put a stop to them: so you may go about your business.' To which Norroway said 'Good morning, Sir.' Thus they parted: and scarcely, said Mr. Wilks, was it credible, but it was true—the poor man was served with a notice to leave his cottage. 'But shall he

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quit? No, not if I spend the last fragment of my fortune! He may quit that cottage, but there shall be reared for him in that village another, and he shall not be, perforce, a wanderer! It shall not be a chapel, but a cottage, and on the front of that cottage shall be placed this inscription—AN ASYLUM FROM PERSECUTION. And when the Bishop alternates his abode from his palace at Landaff to his canonry at Oxford, and from Oxford to this village, this inscription will meet his eye; and then to supper with what appetite he may. But I do not think that this Prelate will long there remain. An archiepiscopal mitre may await his brow, But still there will be moments of reflection: and Amos, the hind at Ewelme, may be as a spectre amidst the honours of the convocation, and at the banquet hour!'"

This, then, is the man whom the ruling powers have invested with spiritual authority over us—evidently one of that class who have come into the world a couple of centuries too late. Sentiments like these would have been very becoming in the mouth of the Pope, or very appropriate in a Bishop of that age when the Church of England enforced uniformity in religious matters at the point of the sword, but—we would have said, were it not for the brilliant success with which the profession of them has, in this instance, been attended—eminently unfit for the present age of liberal opinion and extended information. It appears that strait-laced, intolerant, persecuting *Churchmanship*, is still the road to the highest ecclesiastical preferment. The spirit of the age manifests itself even in the Cabinet; but bigotry still remains paramount in the Church.

Dr. Van Mildert, we are told by a contemporary (*The Globe and Traveller*), has no "Parliamentary connexion," has been "no Nobleman's tutor," and must, therefore, owe his appointment to his "talents and labours." Now, we presume it is to his principles he is indebted for his splendid reward, as he has certainly cut a greater figure in the world through these than by his "talents and labours." The influence, too, in which this nomination has originated, is sufficiently obvious; and we cannot but regard it as a striking proof of the ascendancy which the illiberal party in the Cabinet—the Church and State men, of whom the Lord Chancellor is the head—still retain. Though they allow men of more enlarged views a share of their power, and partially support some of their measures, the old leaven will display itself on all suitable occasions; and we may infer how fondly their beloved system is clung to, and with what reluctance any departure from it must be tolerated. In regard to Dr. Van Mildert, we sincerely hope and trust, that the lesson he has been taught will not be forgotten by him, and that, made to feel that such proceedings are now a little out of date; or, yielding to that indifference into which men usually glide when their zeal has obtained its reward, and they have nothing more to hope for—this diocese will never be made the scene of any thing like so discreditable a transaction as that which we have felt it our duty to recal to public recollection.

In one thing we hope the new Bishop and Prince of the Palatinate will not imitate his predecessor—by residing constantly out of his diocese. The late Bishop could not possibly know accurately what was passing among his flock, when he so seldom came near them. He lay at the mercy of those individuals on whom he relied for information; and it depended upon their fidelity whether his judgment on matters, of which he ought to have had a personal knowledge, was formed on error or not. But the general reasons why a Bishop should reside at his own See, instead of living at a distance, are too obvious to need being enforced.—*Durham Chronicle.*

SPARRING AT THE TENNIS COURT.

Philip Sampson took his benefit yesterday, at the Tennis-Court, and, although the numbers in attendance were not equal to those noticed at Brown's late exhibition, still the muster was strong, and the company highly respectable. The Sparring, was excellent, and the display, upon the whole, extremely creditable.

Among the exhibitants were Lennox and Latham, Wallace and Jones (the sailor-boy); Johnson and Ineckleberry; Wynness and Spencer; Barney Aaron and Raines; George Cooper and Eales; Gaynor and Aby Belasco; and as a *finale*, Jem Ward and Sampson. The latter display excited considerable interest; but throughout, the beautiful science of Ward was apparent. Sampson attacked him in the most determined style, but Ward's generalship was conspicuous, and the severity of his deliveries on Sampson's *smeller*, soon afforded a *blushing* evidence of his superior tact. Nothing could be finer than his attack and defence, and although Sampson played his part with spirit, he was obliged to *knuckle* to a superior master of the art. The set-to was hailed with general applause, and there was a universal expression of surprise, that Ward should want backers against such a man as Brown, who had only been distinguished by beating the old and worn-out Tom Shelton.

Sampson, in returning his grateful thanks for the liberal manner in which he had been supported, said, that in consequence of Brown having claimed the championship, his friends had kindly come forward, and were ready to back him against this boaster for 300*l.*, to fight in a four-and-twenty foot roped ring, within a hundred miles of London. Should Brown succeed in beating him, which he thought very unlikely, the same gentlemen were ready to back Jem Ward against him for the like sum. It was a matter of doubt to him, however, as well as to the Sporting World, whether Brown meant fighting at all: he had got a good benefit, and the probability was, that he would be satisfied with the harvest he had reaped, without taking any further trouble [applause].

NED TURNER.—In the course of the amusements, Tom Spring, the Ex-champion, who has not left town, came forward and made an appeal in favour of Ned Turner, for whom he bespoke the kind consideration of the *Fancy*. He stated that this brave, but now fast declining pugilist, was sinking into the grave, and would take his farewell benefit on the 18th inst, when he hoped to have the patronage of those who had witnessed his former powers. Several tickets were disposed of on the spot, and from the feeling of sympathy which was manifested, there is no doubt the closing benefit for this unfortunate man will be a *bumper*.

ALEX. REID AND GAYNOR.—Reid, the Chelsea Snob, challenged Gaynor for 50*l.* aside, and they are, by mutual agreement, to meet at Tom Cribb's on Friday night, to make the match, to fight within a month.

SINGLE STICK.—Two assaults of this description were introduced by way of variety. The first between Blackburn and Pope, and the second between Stone and Coxhead. They were quickly decided—the former in favour of Pope, and the latter in favour of Stone. The losers had their heads broken in very fine style, and the dropping *claret* soon gave evidence of their defeat.

MILLING IN A SMALL WAY.—A battle was yesterday fought at the Old Barge House, opposite Woolwich, between two commoners, named Clarke and David Scarlett, for 10*l* aside. The contest was all in favour of Scarlett, who polished his man off in 35 minutes, without giving him a chance.

CURTIS AND BARNEY AARON.—These men are to be matched for 100*l.* aside, at Barney's Benefit, which will take place at Howard's Coffee-house, on Monday evening, the 17th instant.

YOUNG DUTCH SAM AND TOM COOPER THE GYPSEY.—This match has been made for 30*l.* aside; the fight to come off on Tuesday fortnight. The lads are in close training, and Sam is the favourite.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—APRIL 6.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—WEXFORD, MARCH 28.—A circumstance has occurred here, which within, these few days, has become a principal topic of public conversation. The spade, a simple instrument as it is, frequently "leads on to fortune," but in general the process is rather slow. Some toil on with it for years before they arrive at independence; while others, by one fortunate turn of it, attain that perfection in an instant. Of this latter and very rare number is a labouring man of the name of Eway. This man, about three weeks ago, apologised to his employer for not divesting himself of his coat at work, as he was ashamed, he said, to expose to view the ragged state of his shirt. Since that period he has thrown away his spade, and become quite a new man, as far as a change of *habit* gives him claim to that designation. He is now respectable clothed from head to foot; and his wife, *Mrs.* Eway, has exchanged her plain brass ring for a rich diamond one! and she no longer "takes her auld cloak about her," but flaunts in a new superfine West of England cloth, lined with silk! Her husband had been labouring with another man in digging and carrying away mould from the rear of the premises nearly opposite Anne-street. It is said that the spot on which he was employed was formerly the site of a nunnery or convent. One day, about the time already mentioned, shortly after he had returned from dinner to his work, his spade came in contact with an oldfashioned earthenware vessel covered with a flat stone or flag, on which a number of crosses and characters in circles were engraved. He quietly spread his coat, which had no pocket to it, on the ground, rolled the contents of the vessel in it, put on his fellow-labourer's coat, and proceeded home, under pretence that he wanted to get his coat mended. Nothing could have been more fortunate for Eway than this; for had he excited suspicion, the probability is, that from the scuffle that would have ensued, his head would have wanted mending as well as his coat. The contents of the vessel were, a number of ancient silver coins, of various reigns, in a good state of preservation. We understand that his wife acknowledges she has 1,300 of these coins. A quantity of them has been disposed of to several individuals in town. We have seen seventeen or eighteen which were purchased by an amateur; they are of the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James II., &c. It is believed that gold rings and other valuable articles were found with the coins. They were buried at least ten or eleven feet below the surface of the ground.—*Wexford Herald.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

To the MEMBERS *of both* HOUSES *of* PARLIAMENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Will you permit an old man to address you on the subject of our Currency? I sat in Parliament thirty years, during which time I frequently heard this important question discussed in the House by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and other distinguished characters. On the passing of the Bank Restriction Act, I was entrusted by the Merchants and Citizens of London to present their Petition against the measure. Though my opinions were embodied in their case, my best endeavours to serve them were not successful. Having been long & extensively engaged in commercial dealings, I often witnessed a national embarrassment arising from a defective and impure Currency, which resembled the present stagnation in trade; and I lament to observe, that suffering and experience have failed, in this instance, of producing their usual good effects. In the enlarged scale of business carried on by this country, embracing a great variety of pursuits, a reliance on a metallic circulation alone ever did, and ever will, fail us. Gold, though in itself massy, often disappears in consequence of war, or speculation, —nay, the breath of rumour itself is sufficient to disperse it. Our domestic concerns are interrupted and confidence lost, for want of an ample and approved medium of traffic.

I am no friend to a unrestrained issue of paper money, and saw with concern, in the absence of a due quantity of specie, bills admitted into circulation issued by persons of respectability, possessing property, but evidently unable to meet a sudden and large demand upon them. More than two years ago I mentioned to a friend high in his Majesty's Councils, my fears of the mischief likely to ensue if the practice were not discontinued; accompanied with a suggestion to confine future issues of paper money, or tokens, to the Bank of England and other competent bodies of men, who would give security in land, the public funds, canals, buildings, or other tangible property, amounting at least to one-half of the value of their bills or tokens in circulation. My proposition was not favoured with any notice, yet, had it been adopted, I am of opinion that most of the panic & distress now so severely felt in the nation would have been avoided. If such an improvement in the banking system could be made available, gold would become less requisite, and the country be supplied with a stationary medium of exchange originating with ourselves.

Whilst directing the energies of the State in war, Mr. Pitt evinced equal ability in discovering, improving, and applying, our internal resources. The war drained the country of its specie, and our enemies entertained sanguine hopes that our ruin would sooner be effected by want of pecuniary means than the want of courage, discipline, and conduct, in our armies. Mr. Pitt was more than a match for all contingencies. With the aid of the Bank of England, and other opulent houses, the energies of Great Britain were maintained in full activity, and the importance and utility of paper money were clearly established. Ingenious machines were introduced into our manufactures, and the encouragement and protection afforded them, greatly increased the demand for our goods at home and abroad. Our superiority at sea gave our merchants easy access to foreign markets, and the wealth derived from trade and commerce (though to some persons it may appear parodoxical) more than covered the whole expences of the war. When the Minister had resource to loans, they were speedily raised by British Capitalists, and the increase of the Public Debt was due from ourselves to ourselves, and resolved itself into a family account without impairing the national property. Mr. Pitt having succeeded in securing peace and independence to the Empire, whilst devoting his sole attention to the affairs of the public, suffered his own to be very much embarrassed. Many of his freinds wished to extricate him from his difficulties, and requested me to learn from Mr. Rose in what way we could best relieve him. His reply was, "Mr. Pitt is the most unaccountable of human beings, and will prefer living in a garret to being indebted to the bounty of his friends."—Though disappointed, the opinion I had long entertained of this able Minister's high character was not diminished.

The present panic and distress in the country have been declared by high authority to proceed from "*overtrading*" and "*wild speculation.*" Infant nations and establishments are liable to miscarry from want of experience and solidity.—Trading and Speculation being natives of this Island, and parents of our wealth and independence, are surely exempt from such an imputation. The same authority has declared that "gold and paper money are incompatible with each other, and cannot exist together."—The populations and trade of the empire having been much increased, a proportionate increase in the medium of circulation is called for; and when gold is found insufficient, recourse must be had to paper; which, if improved on the principle already suggested, the two substances would be found in the same pocket without disunion.

Anxious to see our situation ameliorated, I trust the Currency may be mended without changing or impairing the national commercial character; which measure, if resorted to, would resemble the policy of diverting from its course a powerful river that had long given fertility and happiness to a large district, merely because, from excessive rains, it had sometimes exceeded its natural limits, and produced partial injury.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
ROBERT PEEL.

Drayton Manor, April 3.

STRIKE OF THE BELFAST COTTON-SPINNERS.—From the following paragraph it will be seen, that in consequence of the gross misconduct of the Belfast cotton-spinners, there is a very eligible opening for the unemployed weavers of Manchester and its vicinity. "A number of cotton-spinners of this town are now employed at the loom. We are glad to learn that these deluded men have found any means of procuring support (however scanty) for themselves and their families; although we confess we have doubts as to the accuracy of the statement. We know of many respectable weavers, who have been in the regular employment of manufacturing houses in Belfast for years, and who are now destitute of the means of earning a livelihood. How the spinners should find work as weavers, whilst the most experienced weavers we have are disengaged, appears to us singular. Besides, the disparity between 30s. and 6s. or 8s. a week in their earnings (granting that they are employed at the loom), strikes us as being a sad 'falling off.'"—*Belfast Whig.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—APRIL 7.

EXECUTION OF BAZAN AND CARO.

[FROM THE MADRID GAZETTE.]

ORIHUELA, MARCH 4.—This morning, at a quarter before eleven, the chief, Bazan, was shot in the same litter (*parihuela*) in which he was carried, on account of his wounds being in a state of mortification. He would listen to no mention of our holy religion, nor see any ecclesiastics, especially monks; and still less, after his sentence was announced to him, notwithstanding many Priests attended, even the Bishop in person, who, though in vain, took all possible pains to convert him. But, an hour before he was removed from the prison to the place of punishment, being touched by the Divine Grace, he requested to see the Vicar of St. Justa, whose arguments, during his visit in the night, had made some impression on him, and made him make a general confession, with all the outward signs of true repentance. He afterwards asked for the image of the Virgin, whom he before insulted, to ask her pardon, imploring her with tears in his eyes, in a manner which surprised and greatly affected all who were present. On the way to the place of execution, he frequently repeated his profession of faith, always begging the Confessor not to leave him a moment, that his attention might not be diverted. This request he repeated, just at the moment of his being shot, begging him to remember to commend his soul to God, at the Mass. There is no doubt, that he died like a good and a penitent Christian, affording, this new triumph of our Holy Religion over the infernal sects of the Masons, Communeros, and Friends of Good, to which he belonged—as the impenitence of his companions has opened the eyes of the deluded, and of the incautious people, not to suffer themselves to be misled in future, by the diabolical impostures of those sects.

MURCIA, MARCH 7.—Yesterday, was hanged in this city, Antonio Caro, alias Jaramalla. He died impenitent, and leaving the numerous crowd assembled on the occasion filled with consternation. The horrible scene was rendered still more frightful, by a dreadful whirlwind, which was observed at the moment that this malefactor expired, who left the prison blaspheming and uttering expressions which cannot be repeated without blushing, and though a gag was put in his mouth, he repeated, as well as he could, "Long live my sect! Long live the Masonic Constitution!" Thus he was dragged at a horse's tail to the gallows. In spite of the efforts of the Priests of all classes, they could not prevail on him to pronounce the names of Jesus and Mary, but he uttered the most dreadful blasphemies against them. After he was dead, his right hand was cut off, to be fixed up in the theatre of his crimes, and his body was dragged to the dunghill. Thus, these proclaimers of liberty end their days miserably, and this is the felicity which they promise to their followers—to die like the brute beasts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 8.

MR. COBBETT'S JOURNEY TO MODERN ATHENS.

In *The Register* of this day, the great Hero of the Gridiron announces his intention of concluding a journey through England and Scotland with a visit to the Edinburgh Reviewers. The Scotch are notoriously a very volatile people; so that we should not wonder if he kills two birds with one stone, inspiring them with his own aversion to all paper money, and his love for the Lady on the seven hills—"I intend to *dine* at Hereford about the middle of May. My intention is this: when I have put all my seeds into the ground and grafted all my trees, which will be about the first of May, to set off, on horse-back, from this place to *Reading*, thence to *Newbury*, thence to *salisbury*, and on through *Frome* and *Bristol* to *Hereford*; then to *Worcester*; then to *Coventry*, and on to *Liverpool*; and then right on, through thick and thin, to *Glasgow*, taking a look at the Cotton Lords as I go through *Lancashire*, and going to see that same *Bolton* where JOHN HAYES was imprisoned for announcing my arrival *in good health*, at Liverpool. From *Glasgow* I shall, taking a sweep about, go to MODERN ATHENS, and see the Edinburgh Reviewers; and then come back, through Yorkshire, and on, through Lincolnshire, to *Norwhich*; and then to Kensington, through *Hertfordshire*. I have a right to do this; I like to do it; and I will do it. I have always found, that, to know and be known, you must use your eyes as well as your ears.

PUGILISM.

JOHN BURKE, JAMES ROACH, and WM. DONAVAN, were indicted for killing and slaying Timothy Driscoll. The deceased and another man, named Dennis Hayes (not in custody), had a slight difference at Gravesend, and on meeting at Limehouse on the 17th of March, the deceased challenged him to fight, and said he was anxious to have the words between them settled. Hayes told him that he respected him as a brother-shipmate and his father before him, and advised him not to fight, but to arrange their quarrel in another way. The deceased, however, insisted upon fighting either for 5*l.* or 5*s.* and would not listen to the intreaties of Hayes, who offered to spend the money in drink. The deceased and Hayes, therefore fought, and in the courte of the battle, deceased was advised to discontinue fighting, but he refused. The prisoners assisted as seconds, &c. In an hour the deceased fell, but as the surgeon was of opinion that his death was not caused by external violence, but by apoplexy, and which was produced by excitement of irritation, the prisoners were Acquitted.

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